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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Will the Congress of Afro-American Delegates Better the Condition of the Race or Not?—Much Confusion—Organizatian—Officers Elected—Consolidation—Who Did It?—Broad Ax Smith, or Prof J. C. Price?

Washington special to The Freeman.

Monday, February 3. The Afro-American Congress opened its proceedings at the metropolitan A. M. E. Church, at the hour of 12:20. President P. H. Carson, of the Central Bureau of Relief called the delegates to order. Rev. G. W Lee, of the Fifth Baptist Church, invoked divine blessings and the audience sang "Old Hundred" by unanimous consent. Secretary Dawson was invited to read the President's Address. No sooner finished than factional strife began to show itself, although the President's address was a well prepared document, full of logical and sound reason, and recomendations. A temporary organization was then perfected, by the election of the following officers: Chairman, Edward B. McCabe, Kan.; Secretary, Calvin Chase. D. C. Rev. J. M. Towsend, of Indiana, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Rev. W. B. Derrick, of New York. This was reponded to by the reading of an original poem, dedicated to the occasion by S. G. Brown, D. C. A resolution of sympathy and condolence was tendered to the Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy. At this junction the political healers attempted to take charge of the convention, but was prevented by a motion to adjourn until 8 p. m., after appointing a committee on credentials. The evening session was very exciting. The committee's report was received. The Chairman, Mr. McCabe, then announced that nominations for officers were in order. Mr. Jones, of of Arkansas, nominated Mr. Pinchback, Louisiana; Mr. Hurley, of Connecticut, nominated Mr. Derrick, of New York; Mr. Seaton, of Md., nominated Bishop Wayman, of Maryland; Mr. Wilson, of Virginia, nominated Editor Mitchell of Virginia. Messrs Mitchell and Derrick declined. The correct vote of delegates were, Wayman, 165; Pinchback, 119. The healers declared Mr. Pinchback elected, and the convention adjourned in excitement and confusion at 12:30 in the morning. Tuesday, 12:30, Prayer by Rev. Coles. Following the prayer there was some sharp target practice. Broad Ax Smith made the point of order that the gentleman from the District of Columbia keep his feet, while another was talking with a black cap on his head, his spectacles shoved up on his forehead, clashing manual in one hand and a white handkerchief in the other. Broad Ax Smith, as he rose to speak, was one of the most unique figures in the convention, and invariably brought down the house by his drollery. Mr. Pinchback presided. Bishop Wayman arose and stated that Mr. Pinchback and himself held a conference during the night, and decided to withdraw from the contest, and leave it to the convention to decide the question of legality. A committee was appointed and after a brief absence, they returned, and reported the unanimous selection of Prof. J. C. Price, of North Carolina, President, and W. C. Chase, of the District of Columbia, and R. W. Dawson, Secretaries. Miss M. Jackson and Wm. Liverly, were chosen Assistant Secretaries. The convention then adjourned until 8 p. m. At the evening session, O. P. Morton, Post G. A. R., and the Ladies' Relief Corps, marched in a body and were assigned to prominent seats, while the audience sang "Blessed Be the Tie That Binds Our Hearts in Christian love." Commander Graham was invited to a seat upon the platform, and Rev. J. M. Townsend made an address of welcome. On motion, a committee, one from each State was appointed on permanent organization. Amidst much confusion the call of States was finished. Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, of New York, then read a paper on the "Negro Problem," or, "Is It a problem." Although constantly interrupted, he managed to finish. He certainly made an able argument in defence of justice. He took the Republican party to task for their neglect, and criticised the Democratic party for not taking advantage of it. After paying sarcastic compliments to Senators morgan, Butler, Ingalls and Dr. Blyden, he took his seat amid long and loud applause. Senator Blair, Rev. A. J. Chambers, of North Carolina, and ex-Senator Bruce spoke. Representative H. P. Cheatham was called for, but on account of the lateness of the hour he declined. The convention then adjourned. Wednesday, 12 m., President Price called the conventian to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. B. Johnson. The presiding officer stated that the time for which the church had been engaged had expired, and more funds were necessary. Mr. Pinchback said that he would give $25, and if necessary more. Rev. W. B. Derrick presented $10. On motion, a committee of nine was appointed on finance. Dr. Derrick expresses himself as disgusted with the convention. A resolution was offered and adopted to call upon the President of the United States and pay their respects, though it met with violent opposition from the disappointed office seekers. The convention then ajourned. The evening session opened with more dignity. Indian Commissioner Morgan was present. John Mitchell, of Va., read a paper on "Southern Outrages," and held his hearers spell bound for one hour.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: One President, four Vice Presidents, one Secretary, one Treasurer. The report was adopted. The name of the Association will be the "Civil Rights Association," with headquarters in this city. It will meet annually on the second Tuesday in February. Adjourned.

Thursday, 10:15 a. m. After prayer election of officers was in order. Two hundred and two delegates cast their votes, and at no time during the convention were there more than 285 delegates present. The following officers were elected:

President, P. B. S. Pinchback.

Vice Presidents, Messrs. P. H. Carson, J C. Chappellie, Joseph Hill and D. E. Johnson.

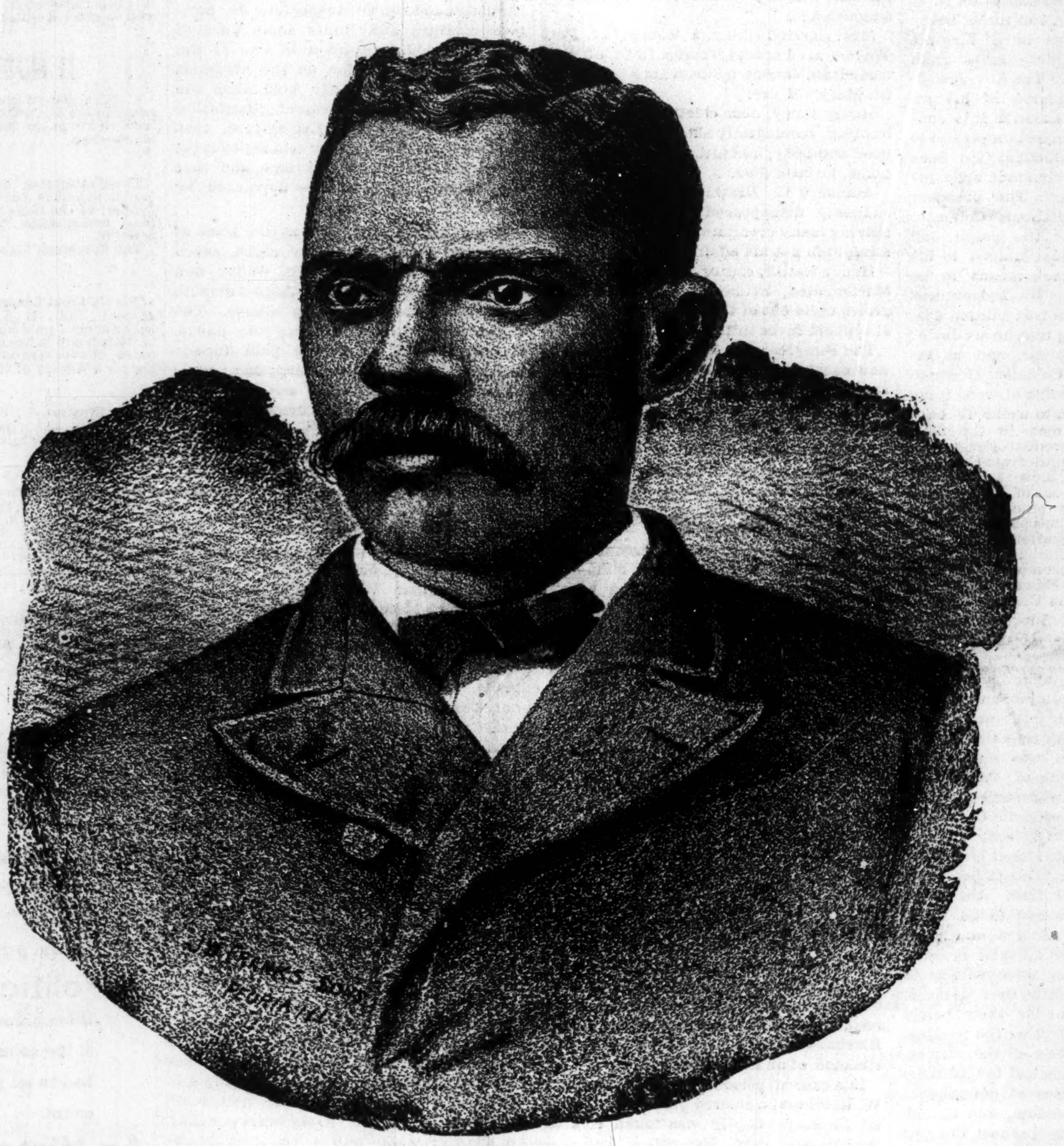
Secretary, J. G. Barbadoes.

Treasurer, Carter Stewart.

And an Executive Committee of one from each State, including Townsend of Ind., and N. G. Gaston of Maryland.

A public reception was held at G. A. R. hall on Thursday evening. Before adjourning a resolution was adopted to take steps toward consolidating the Afro-American League and the Civil Rights Association under one head. An address to the people was also adopted. President Price defended the resolution. So hard did he knock the opposition out that they yelled him down but were compelled to accept his medicine afterwards. We are of the opinion that the convention should have elected men to every office who have national reputations and ability, and those whose works have been greater than their talk. The rewarding of ambitious characters ought not to have been considered, but the elevation of seven millions of Negroes first, last and all the time. The public address as presented by Hon. J. C. Chappellie, of Massachusetts, was the only true indication of what the convention was for. Now, will we unite and carry out its language?

Mr. Bruce has been confirmed by the Senate and has appointed Mr. Schayer as his assistant. Mr. Schayer is a white man and formerly held the office under Mr. Douglass and is a resident of this city.


J. W. FRANKS SONS PEORIA ILL.

REV. L. GARNETT JORDAN.
The Prohibition Orator of Decatur, Ills.

REV. L. GARNETT JORDON.

A Disciple of Prohibition, and one of the Ablest Afro-Americans Orators in the United States.

Rev. L. Garnett Jordon, was born a slave near Meridian, Miss., in 1854. Going from the farm to the soldier-camp, he soon learned his letters. In 1866 he began to learn to be a cook on the Mississippi river. This he followed until 1871, when he began the farm life again. Without the guide of parents he worked as a hand on the cotton farm of Jefferson Davis, when he was converted and joined the Baptist Church—1872. In 1876 he was ordained and called to take charge of the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, Yazoo City, Miss. Here his work was blessed. Under his pastorial care a fine church was built. In 1879 he felt the need of better preparation, and resigned to attend the Roger—William's University at Nashville, but the demand of his service called him out after one year only. In 1881 he was called to the church at Waco, Tex. He remained in Texas for eight years. As in Mississippi, the work of building up seemed to fall to his lot. Under his care a large church was built at San Antonio. While at Waco an excitement was aroused among our people to go to Africa. He was elected as a representative to visit Siberia. In 1885, on the 25 day of February, he left for Africa, via New York and Liverpool, arriving there on the 31st of March. On his return he spoke of Africa as a great country. One where advantages were offered to our people that were not in this country, but believed the masses of our people who had learned to depend on some one else, would not be satisfied, as they would have to depend on themselves. He was elected in 1886 as editor of the Baptist Journal, which became the Baptist Pilot, the denominational organ of Texas. During the Prohibition fight in 1887, he resigned his position at Waco, sold the paper, and began the Temperance Reform work. This cost him what he had acquired to live upon. With a determination to fight what he conceived to be a great enemy of mankind, he entered the fight and soon became known to the leading temperance workers of the nation. He feels that the advice of Bishop Turner has helped him. The Bishop suggested that he move to some central place and go to work to lift up those who had fallen because of liquor. He has identified himself with the Prohibition party and was a delegate to their National convention in 1888. He has lately moved to Decatur, Ill., with a band of singers, consisting of his family and three others in doing work for the Prohibition amendment. He organized the first two Afro-American Leagues in Texas, with a large number of members at Hearne and Navasota.

THE KANSAS GLEANINGS.

The Afro-American Voters Want a Representative on the State Ticket.

Topeka, Kan., Special to The Freeman.

Hon. A. Fairfax, the only only colored member of the Kansas Legislature, was in the city on the 7th. He visited the Blind Institute and dined with your reporter. Mr. Fairfax is very anxious to see Hon. John M. Langston seated in Congress.

: : :

Our amiable Justice of the Peace, Hon. W. I. Bradley, is doing a fine business, and the fairness of his rulings and decisions are praised on all sides. It is said that the Judge wants a wife, but he is rather timid.

: : :

J. L. Waller has succeeded in getting the hauling for the Blind Institute for Mr. Blackburn, colored, who runs a number of teams. The Institute hauling amounts to about $500 a year.

: : :

Mr. A. H. Brooks, a strong and able Afro-American, has been appointed turnkey at the county jail by Sheriff Clark, of Douglass county. The position is worth $750 a year.

: : :

Mr. Paul H. Bray, collector and traveling agent for the Leavenworth Advocate, was in the city on the 9th.

: : :

The State League of Republican clubs meets at Topeka on the 20th inst.

: : :

Kansas has sent more colored people to Oklahoma than any other State in the Union in proportion to her colored population.

: : :

There will soon be a conference of colored men in Kansas to determine whether they will place a colored man in the field for State Auditor. W-

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At the oratorical contest at Columbus, Ohio, of the students of the Ohio State University, W. H. Clarke, a young colored man, took first honors.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.

Rev. Dr. Talmage arrived home on the 4th.

Secretary Tracy continues to improve slowly.

Nicholasville, Ky., refuses to license saloons.

The court house of Dallas, Texas, burned on the 8th.

The Merino Sheepbreeders are in session at Rochester, N. Y.

There are fears of an Indian uprising in San Juan county, N. M.

The trial of the Cronin jury bribers is set for Feb. 10 at Chicago.

Gen. Schofield is engaged to wed the widow of Gen. Kilpatrick.

Five cattlemen were badly injured in a wreck near Peotone, Ill., on the 4th.

The Montana deadlock was broken on the 5th in favor of the Republicans.

F. A. Walton, Pacific Express Agent at Dallas, Texas, is missing with $35,000.

General Sherman, Saturday, celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

Six persons were burned to death in a dwelling house fire near Stevenson, Ala.

There is no longer any doubt that Representative Randall's condition is critical.

Three section men were killed by a passenger train near St. Cloud, Minn., on the 4th.

Five men were badly scalded on the 4th at Philadelphia, by the explosion of a boiler.

Jos. P. Murphy, a New York cotton goods manufacturer, failed for $500,000 on the 4th.

Sash and door factories are now the industries sought to be purchased with British gold.

The Kansas City Packing and Chase Refrigerator Company suffered a loss of $200,000 by fire.

A government steam expert claims that the Tracy fire was caused by defective heating arrangements.

The indictments against the New York boodle Aldermen, who have not been tried, will likely be dismissed.

A colored tough who tried to take the town of Blountsville, Ind., was pursued and riddled with bullets.

The Kentucky State Senate passed the bill prohibiting the sale of cigarette to boys under eighteen years of age.

It is claimed that the Chicago police have promoted crime in order that they might have the credit of making an arrest.

Rhode Island's Legislature has before it a bill increasing bribery penalties, and including the taker as well as the briber.

Boyd Miller, who was injured in a collision, got a verdict for $21,850, at Mansfield, O., against the N. Y., P. & O. railroad.

A Republican postmaster in Georgia was threatened with death and forced to write a resignation. A postoffice inspector and marshal have been ordered to the scene.

A construction train on the 4th went through a bridge, 65 feet high, at the Dalles, Oregon. The tender fell on the caboose, killing ten men and injuring sixteen.

The New York Senate reconsidered the vote defeating the World's Fair bill, and passed the measure on the 6th. It was sent to the Assembly, but stuck there on amendments.

The contest for the West Virginia Governorship ended on the 4th, in the seating of Fleming on a party vote, 43 for Fleming and 40 for Goff. The Republicans accept the situation gracefully.

An appeal has been received at Richmond, Va., signed by 350 citizens of Granville county, which says the farmers are suffering for the necessaries of life, owing to the failure of the crops.

At Portland, Ore., about 1,400 sacks of delayed Western mail and a large number of passengers arrived by boat from Dalles on the 6th, having been transferred from the Union Pacific train at that point.

Friday a portion of the bottom of the town of Plains, Pa., fell out, wrecking several mining tenement houses. The cave in was caused by taking too many pillars from the mines below the place.

J. W. Troutt, a farmer residing in Todd county, Kentucky, was crossing Clifty Creek, which was high, on a wagon, when he was washed away and drowned. His wagon and horses were also swept away and lost.

A war of races occurred among workers on a railroad in Bibb county, Ala., on the 7th. The blacks ambushed a party of whites, firing into them and killing two men. Three others were seriously wounded.

At Cleveland, Thursday night, while the family of J. B. Perkins were at dinner, a thief climbed up the front porch, and, gaining an entrance to the house, stole a jewelry-box containing $4,600 worth of diamonds and $75 in cash.

At Susquehanna, Pa., Miss Charlotte Dunlap, a highly respected young lady, who was connected with one of the first families of the place, committed suicide by taking strychnine. It is said that her act resulted from a love affair.

Rev. Mr. Ball, who made such serious charges against Mr. Cleveland in the campaign of 1884, and growing out of which he claimed libel against the New York Post was defeated in his libel suit before the Jury at Buffalo on the 7th.

Wednesday night an armed mob took possession of the jail at Lexington, Miss., and liberated Eugene Story, who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. The case was on appeal to the Supreme Court. Other prisoners were released at the same time.

The Railway Age affirms that the trip around the world can be made in less than sixty days, providing no time is lost at connecting points. "The little traveler who has just finished the round in 72¼ lost over 13 days in waiting for connections.

The down stage to Casa Grande, Arizona, Thursday, was held up by a masked Mexican about twelve miles from Florence. The Wells-Fargo express box was taken. It is not known how much was secured. The mails are not disturbed. A posse has been organized for pursuit.

A Boston morning paper states, and apparently on the authority of the leaders of the movement, that there is to be organized in this country, previous to the eight hour strikes of May 1, 1890, a gigantic labor financial alliance within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. It is proposed to accumulate a joint stock fund of at least $200,000 before May 30, to be placed at the disposal of any trade whose crafts may be on a strike or locked out. The organization of this alliance is said to be already well under way, although the matter has been kept as secret as possible.

Thursday, the second section of passenger train No. 6, east-bound, and No. 3, a west-bound passenger train on the Panhandle railroad, collided near Bowerstown, O. Engineer Martin and the fireman on the east-bound train were badly scalded and bruised. Martin's injuries will probably cause his death. The engineer of No 3 had disobeyed his orders in not side tracking his train at Bowerstown to allow No. 6 to pass.

A Phoenixville (Pa.) special says that the notorious organization known as the "Mollie Maguires," is still in existence is believed by the authorities of Chester county, who have reason to suspect that Patrick Hagney, the special officer of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, who was shot on the 2d in that town, was murdered at the instigation of that society. The Reading Company has officers working on the clew, which it is thought may lead to the unearthing of the famous organization which infested the Pennsylvania coal regions a few years ago, or at least result in the discovery of a society formed for similar purposes. When Chief of Police Joseph Moore, of Phoenixville, began an investigation of the circumstances connected with the shooting of Hagney, he found a large piece of paper tacked to a wheelbarrow a few feet away from the spot where the murdered man had been standing when he was shot. On the paper in large letters was the legend: "Death to traitors," and stating in effect that the Mollie Maguires always removed their enemies even if murder had to be resorted to.

Information has reached Charlotte, N. C that two men were killed and three badly injured during services in a Virginia country church, about thirty miles from Sparta, N. C., on Sunday. The Rev. Joseph M. Strooke during the course of his remarks said: "There is a man in this congregation who is so mean and unfaithful to his wife that it is a wonder that God does not rain down fire and brimstone upon his head and consume him." The preacher pointed his finger toward Thomas Coleman, who occupied a seat near the pulpit, and as he did so that individual jumped to his feet to inquire if the parson meant to be personal in his remarks. No sooner was Coleman on his feet than half a dozen deacons were up demanding that he sit down. Everything was in an uproar, and an attempt was made to eject Coleman. Coleman resisted, and, seizing a stick of wood lying near the stove, he began to weild it hard and fast, knocking four men to the floor and fatally wounding Jeremiah Ferguson. One man wrenched the club from Coleman and dealt him a deadly blow across the head. He then walked out of the church and has not been seen since. The riot lasted six minutes, and was participated in by many of the congregation, who used clubs as weapons. The killed were Thomas Coleman and Jeremiah Ferguson. The injured were: Edward Clawson Rober Edwards and John Peeby.

The centennial of the Supreme Court of the United States was celebrated at New York on the 4th. The President did not attend because of the afflictions in the families of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy. The attendance was the most noted that ever assembled in the Metropolitan Opera House. The building was elaborately decorated. The members of the United States Supreme Court were among those in attendance. Ex-President Cleveland presided and made a brief speech. He was cheered vociferously. He closed his speech in the following words: "Our fathers had sacrificed much to be free. Above all things they desired freedom to be absolutely secured to themselves and their posterity. And yet with all their enthusiasm for that subject they were willing to refer to the tribunal which they devised, all questions arising under their newly formed constitution, affecting the freedom and protection and safety of the citizen. Though bitter experience had taught them that the instrumentalities of government might trespass upon freedom, and though they had learned in a hard school the cost of the struggle to wrest liberty from the grasp of power, they refused, in the solemn work they had in hand, to take counsel of undue fear or distracting perturbation; and they calmly and deliberately established as a function of their government, a check upon unauthorized freedom and a restraint upon dangerous liberty. Their attachment and allegiance to the sovereignty of their States were warm and unfaltering; but these did not prevent them from contributing a fraction of that sovereignty to the creation of a Court which should guard and protect their new nation and save and perpetuate a government which should in all time to come bless an independent people." Prayer was offered by Rev. Morgan Dix and the principal speech, by Justice Field, followed.

At night a banquet was given.

FOREIGN.

Prince Bismarck dined with Emperor William on the 4th.

The Marquis of Hartington left London Thursday for Egypt.

More than 100 people were drowned near Manking, China, by a cloud bursting.

Henry M. Stanley has been elected a member of the Russian Geographical Society.

Switzerland has excepted Emperor William's invitation to an international labor conference.

Cardinal Pecci, brother of the Pope, who has been ill for several days with pneumonia, died on the 7th.

The report of the Provincial Bank of Ireland gives evidence of an improvement in the industries of Ireland.

Passengers and mails have been landed at Bay of Bulls, St. Johns, by sleds, over twenty miles of ice blocking the harbor.

The influenza is spreading in the City of Mexico, and has assumed a more virulent form. A number of deaths have resulted the disease.

A special Rio dispatch says: There is a ministerial crisis in Brazil. The trouble has reference to the questions of financial reforms, which do not at present seem likely to be realized. Senor Demetris Ribiero, Minister of Agriculture, has retired from the Cabinet and a new appointment has been made. Senor Ribiero was not well known in Brazilian politics before he was called to the Ministery.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

Indianapolis authorities fear a scarlet fever epidemic.

Evansville butchers are opposing the sale of imported meat.

Judson Turner, of Seymour, was fatally trampled by a colt on the 5th.

Eli Cadd, a notorious character of Moreland, was shot by a posse, Friday.

Eight business houses at Elwood were burned Saturday, causing a loss of $35,000.

Tipton school teachers protest against the use of the Indiana school geographies

Andrew Gardiner, of Andrews, was fatally shot by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Terre Haute has abandoned the project of putting a ball club in the Interstate League.

A mad dog ran amuck at Huntington the 4th, biting a number of animals, and also the son of Charles McCaughey.

The widow of Emmett Early, a brakeman killed on the O. & M., near Seymour, has been awarded $10,000 damages.

Two and one-half ounces of arsenic were found in the stomach of Jacob Eberle, of Peru, Ind., who had been dead two years.

Jacob Heim, a manufacturer of Laporte, has disappeared. He collected up his book accounts closely and left his debts unpaid.

Jennie Bailey, the daughter of a wealthy farmer, committed suicide near Columbus, Ind. Disappointment in love was the cause.

Mrs. George Kellar, of Coal Creek, near Covington, choked to death on the 3d, during a fit of coughing brought on by the la grippe

James Robison, a prominent farmer of Lexington township, Scott county, has become violently insane, due to religious excitement.

No trace has yet been found of Willie Affelder, aged thirteen, the son of wealthy parents, who disappeared from Peru over a month ago.

Mrs. Susan Telking, a widow, of Fort Wayne, aged seventy-three, tired of life, committed suicide by drowning herself in St. Mary's River.

Henry Patty, near Geetingsville, while hunting, accidentally shot himself in the head and body, and although able to walk home, he soon died.

Adelbert L. Brown, of Laporte, who suddenly disappeared a few days ago, leaving many creditors, has returned to straighten out his affairs.

Henry Ratliff, son of Joseph Ratliff, of Marion, died, Friday, making the third grown child out of the family that has died of typhoid fever in the last two weeks.

The Pan Handle Road is introducing new coaches on its through trains, which are lighted by gas from reservois under the floors. The improvement over the old oil lamp is very noticeable.

Leo. F. Wilson, of Shelby county, has been disbarred from practice before the Pension Bureau, and all other bureaus and offices under the Interior Department by order of Secretary Noble.

Burglars entered George Lawson's saloon at Greensburg, and after rifling the money drawer, the faucets of the whisky and wine casks were opened, permitting the contents to escape on the floor.

In the case of John Worrell against Wm. A. Peelle, involving the office of State Statistician, Mr. Peelle was refused a rehearing. This action of the court gives Mr. Worrell a clear title to the office.

Miss Stella Swope, aged sixteen, of Clinton township, Boone county, looked into a gun which "wasn't loaded." The ball struck her between the eyes and has not been found, though she still lives.

The infant daughter of William Major, a prominent resident of Shelby county, was terribly burned on the 6th, while in her mother's arms, by the explosion of a hanging-lamp under which she was sitting.

Vincennes is rejoicing over the fact that Edwin Bierhaus, Sr., will erect a residence costing $18,000; John B. Laplante will build one costing $20,000, while the new residence under contemplation by Charles Bierhaus will cost $25,000, all to be constructed at an early date.

In a case of poisoning in the family of W. Robinson, a colored preacher at Mitchell, the entire family was taken sick and the minister died. Rat poison had been kept on a shelf above a table and had sifted down, unnoticed, where bread and meat had been made up for the dinner.

William S. Robinson, a wealthy farmer, near Bruceville, while temporarily deranged, on the 5th, committed suicide by placing the muzzle of his gun in his mouth and touching the trigger, blowing off the entire top of his head. Family affliction, coupled possibly with other troubles, the supposed cause.

C. W. Billmyer, who lately came to Muncie, from Shepardstown, W. Va., and started a novelty store, skipped for parts unknown Thursday, after gutting the stock of goods he had purchased of a Cincinnati firm, who have taken charge of the remainder. Billmyer is but twenty-one years of age, and has made many other debts here.

A short time ago a rabid dog bit a cow and a hog for John Bard, living five miles east of Brazil. On Wednesday Mr. Bard started into the lot to milk the cow, when the animal charged on him, striking him in the breast, knocking him to the ground. He finally made his escape unhurt, and went to look at the hog that was bitten He found the animal dead.

Kokomo, Ind., secured two more large factories this week, one for the manufacture of chewing gum, the other a concern for the manufacture of pumps, with a brass foundry in connection. Each will employ one hundred hands. The latter is the fourth factory secured in the past thirty days and the thirty-second since the discovery of natural gas, three years ago.

Officers of the Indiana Horse Breeding Association were elected on the 4th for 1889. They are: Dr. C. E. Wright, Indianapolis, President; George Campbell, Rushville, vice-President; Horace F. Wood, Indianapolis, Secretary; E. J. Robinson, Indianapolis, Treasurer; Board of Censors, M. L. Hare, Indianapolis; N. A. Randall, Indianapolis; George W. Morrison, Connersville; J. N. Dickerson, North Vernon; C. L. Clancy, Edinburgh.

Miners Thursday, while boring for water at the Mattoon City mills, a vein of fine fuel gas was opened, at a depth of ninety five feet. Rocks were blown in the air, and the blaze extended five feet above the mouth of the hole when lighted. The gas will be utilized for fuel under the boilers. Work on the large gas-well south of the city continues steadily downward.

Jackon township, Blackford county, is in a bad way. Recently the Trustee was compelled to vacate by reason of his bondsmen withdrawing after making good a deficit, and the new Trustee is now met with a contract signed by the old Trustee, authorizing lightning rods to be erected on sixteen school houses, the cost of which is $1,427. It is claimed that $160 would have been a fair price.

A very peculiar accident occurred to the south bound passenger train on the Evansville & Terre Haute railway, Wednesday evening. While thundering on at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, the piston rod on the right side of the engine suddenly gave way and flew around with lightning rapidity, one of the ends striking the boiler and tearing an ugly hole in the side causing the steam to escape in huge volumes, and filling the cab. Engineer Morris Hoffman was badly scalded, and, springing backward, he fell from the end, and was, later, picked up, quite seriously injured Fireman Robert Skinner sprang from the cab, and escaped unhurt. The train run for a mile or two, and stopped of its own accord, as a result of the escaping steam. Trainmen hurried back and found the engineer and fireman. The train was near Evansville, and was pushed in by a freight train that followed.

The Supreme Court handed down Tuesday an opinion reversing the judgment in the Gorby and Collett case. The opinion was written by Judge Coffey and Judges Elliott and Mitchell dissented. It is held that the Governor has a right to appoin the State Geologist, and that the statute authorizing an election by the Legislature is unconstitutional. The opinion covers much the same ground as the opinions in the cases of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and the Oil Inspector. It, however, modifies and limits some parts of Judge Beckshire's opinion in one of the previous cases. So far as the decisions have gone the majority hold that the Trustees of the Benevolent Institution may be elected by the Legislature, that the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics must be elected by the people at large, and that the State Geologist must be appointed by the Governor.

At a country dance, held at the home of Columbus Dillender, Friday night, seven miles south of Martinsville, Wiley and Wick Stewart, brothers, got into a dispute over the latter's right to dance. The former, who was managing the dance, accused Wick of not having paid for admission. Both were drinking, and, after a few words, decided to go out doors and settle the dispute. Wiley drew his knife and plunged it into Wick's left side just below the shoulder blade. He went immediately home and told his widowed-mother what he had done. Wick was brought home in a buggy and a physician from that city hurriedly summoned. The physician says he thinks the knife blade entered the lung, and that the young man cannot recover. Wiley is still at large.

Secretary Metcalf, of the State Board of Health, has been investigating the sanitary condition of the school houses throughout the State. Reports were received altogether from 3,186 schools, which number is only one-third of the total number in the State. Those reported, however, being from all portions of the State, will serve as an index to all the rest. Eighteen per cent. of the school honses are on low, wet ground and need drainage to make them suitable for school house sites. Seventy-one per cent. are improperly ventilated, that is, no provisions are made for ventilation except such as is afforded by windows and doors, and in some instances, as teachers report, by broken glass in windows, broken transoms or cracks in the floor. Twelve per cent. are not properly heated. In 34 per cent. of the houses the black boards are placed between the windows, thus endangering the eyesight of the pupils on account of improper light, and 35 per cent. of these boards have poor surfaces. Thirty per cent. of the buildings have water supplies that are near some nuisance, rendering them unsafe for use. Only in six per cent. of the houses are pupils required to be vaccinated before entering school; 52 per cent. are reported as having no rules requiring pupils coming from families in which there are contagious or infectious diseases to be excluded from the school; 22 per cent. of the buildings are either too small or seriously out of repair; 1,833 pupils are reported as near sighted, owing, probably, to the faulty location of blackboards and the absence of shutters or curtains.

The annual report as to affairs at the Reform School was filed by President Jordan, of the Board of Trustees, with the Governor, Friday. The report contains an historical statement of the founding of the school, and an epitome of the law governing it, and the methods adopted in the reformation of bad boys. Especial attention is called to the fact that the institution is not an orphan asylum or place for homeless boys. It is intended only for the incorrigible and criminal class, and the trustees say it is a crime to commit those who do not belong to these classes. In ten years the Governor has commuted the sentences of sixty-three young men who had been ordered to State prison, and nearly all of these have been saved. The trustees commend this practice, and advise the Governor to continue it. The importance of having a visitor to look after discharged boys is set forth at length. The average length of time necessary to reform bad boys is stated at two years. The table accompanying the report shows that 2,995 boys have been committed to the school since its opening. The cities furnish Reform School boys very much in proportion to population, the number received from eight counties in which are situated the largest cities being as follows: Marion (Indianapolis), 603; Vigo (Terre Haute). 152; Allen (Fort Wayne), 126; Wayne (Richmond), 91; Cass (Logansport), 91; Vanderburg (Evansville), 85; Tippecanoe (Lafayette), 63; St. Joseph (South Bend), 63, making 1,274, or nearly one-half. The rural counties furnish a very small proportion of the Reform School population, three of them having never contributed a boy. The same fact appears in the State prison reports. There were 201 boys committed last year.

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A GROWING PAPER.

The Freeman, a paper conducted in this city by Edward E. Cooper, in the interests of the colored race, has grown to be a creditable journal. It is illustrated each week, well printed, and is well conducted editorially.—Indianapolis News.

IT MUST BE SEEN.

The Freeman of this city is the ablest newspaper in the United States published by colored men. The paper itself is proof of this statement,—Sun.

The Washington Bee, one of the ablest colored newspapers published says of us: Editor Cooper, of the Indianapolis "Freeman," is the most enterprising Negro Journalist in the country.

The "Freeman" is a necessity.

The National Leader; The Freeman, of Indianapolis, Ind., E. E. Cooper, manager is the only pictorial publisher in the country. Though in its infancy it has taken front rank in illustrates newspaperdom. We consider it the Harper's Weekly of the colored race.

The illustrated "Freeman" of Indianapolis, Ind., is to the colored people, what Frank Leslie is to the whites.—The Advocate, Leavenworth, Kan.

Brother Optic; The Freeman the only illustrated Negro newspaper published, shoots straight at the mark, and fills a long felt need in Negro Journalism. It speaks its sentiments, regardless of friends, and asks for the recognition of the Negro—not as brutes but as American citizens. How can our leaders do without it?

One of our contemporaries kindly says; The Freeman is a new and long needed venture in Negro journalism, every department complete and ably managed, which demonstrates the fact that we have men among us who possess the same marke tastes, traits and abilities which the white men have."

Another remarks; "The Freeman adds another brilliant star to Negro Journalism. Unlike the ordinary weekly journal, it is an illustrated paper, with strong editorials and fresh news that gives it a decided advantage over the average weekly newspaper.

The Freeman, the only illustrated journal in America published by colored men, came to our desk this week, and is beyond all apprehension the neatest and best. Success to you Brother Cooper.—Leavenworth Advocate.

The Freeman is the only illustrated paper published by a colored man in the United States It is a credit to Edward E. Cooper, the talented editor and proprietor, and to his race. We commend it to our friends and patrons.—The Crusade.

It is one of the most instructive and interesting papers we have ever read.—Plain Speaker South Carolina.

It is the best effort yet made in Negro journalism. It deserves a place around the fireside of every lover of the race.—The Vindicator.

The Freeman is a credit to journalism, and shows that we are rising.—The Herald, Va.,

The Freeman is, without a doubt, the most creditable journalistic effort yet put forth by the Negro. It is striking evidence and unmistakable proof of latent and undeveloped genius and innate ability lying dormant in the Negro race. It is the duty of every reading Negro to encourage and support this most excellent paper.—Pine Bluff Hornet.

"It is a credit too and shows the advance the colored race is making in journalism," says another.

The position of The Freeman among the Negro journals is admirable and unique. The faithful portraiture and graphic sketches of noted colored men published weekly are gratifying in a high degree.—Southern News.

The Freeman is indeed the best and finest journal published by the Negro race, It contains cuts and biographical sketches of our prominent men and women, and portrays the colored race as it is.—Progress, Ala.

On the last page is always found a comic cut of some of the common discriminations practiced against the race. The paper is well edited, and a credit to the editor and the race.—The Corner stone.

Decidedly the best newspaper in typographical makeup and mechanical arrangement published in this country is The Freeman, an illustrated independent journal issued every Saturday at Indianapolis, Ind. If our people desire a really good paper we advise them to subscribe to it Among its contributors are many of the best Negro writers in this country.—Va, Lancet.

The Freeman is by far the best and ablest newspaper the colored people have ever had.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

As a Newspaper.

It gives a complete review of the doings of the colored people everywhere. It gives special attention to the worthy achievements and general progress of the race.

A Political Paper.

It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people. It will commend the good and condemn the bad in all parties. It believes in free speech, a free ballot and a fair count.

An Historical Paper.

It devotes unceasing research to the hitherto unpublished history of the Negro in this country and will from time to time print and illustrate the legends and romances of the Negro, written by colored authors.

A Literary Paper.

It keeps a pace with the educational and literary progress of the race. It will review all books and criticise all publications by colored men and women. It endeavors to encourage and create a demand for the works of colored authors

An Illustrated Paper.

It portrays the colored race as it is, and not as it is misrepresented by many of our white contemporaries. It will print from time to time cuts and sketches of our prominent men and women, and full contemporary happenings which relate to colored people.

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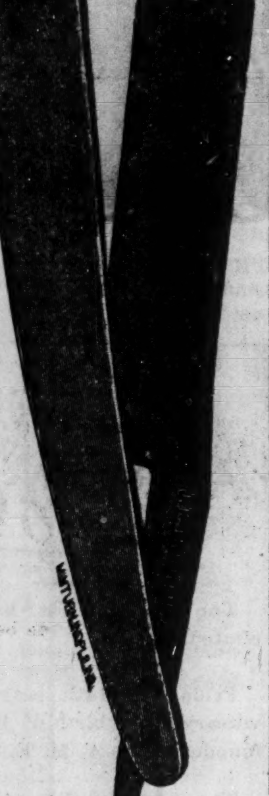

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SOME OLD PUZZLES.

They Seem to Be Invested With Vigorous Immortality.

Revival of Conundrams Supposed to Have Been Satisfactorily Solved Fifty Years Ago—Problems in Which Interested People Will Persist in Radical Disagreement.

There are certain problems, chiefly arithmetical, embued with a vigorous immortality, says the New York Journal of Commerce. No matter how often the solution is printed or how widely an exhaustive answer is published the question comes up again, before the ink is fairly dried, to the lips of hundreds who have not seen the reply or who either can not understand it or will not accept it.

The original question sent to us forty years ago was how to find the product of £19 19s 11d 3f multiplied by itself. Of course if the parts of the pounds were stated as fractions, and the pounds as whole numbers, then 19-959960ths could be multiplied by itself. But money of account has not two dimensions. If a table is four feet wide and four feet long, then four times four equal sixteen feet, and we have the number of square feet on the surface. Five times five pounds are £25, but five pounds time five pounds is unmeaning, as money does not measure itself in that fashion. Twice two children are four children, but twice children two children has no meaning. So "nineteen pounds, nineteen shillings, eleven pence, three farthings times nineteen pounds, nineteen shillings, eleven pence, three farthings," is utter nonsense.

The next puzzle on the list, and one which comes the oftenest to our desk, in some form of a problem which proposes to divide a whole sum into fractions that together did not make the dividend. The original of this in our columns was an answer to an actual case where a man in his will had divised one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth, and one-sixth of his property respectively to his four children, supposing that he had thus devised the whole of his estate. The fractions mentioned only made nineteen twentieths of a whole number. This is easily seen if they are reduced to a common denominator. One-third is twenty-sixtieths, one-fourth is fifteen-sixtieths, one-fifth is twelve-sixtieths, and one-sixth is ten-sixtieths, which together make but fifty-seven sixtieths, leaving three-sixtieths (or 1-20th) to make up the whole number.

This puzzle reappears in some form every few days the year round. It is answered on the same principle involved in the intrepretation of the Arab's will. He had fifteen horses and four sons. He devised his estate, giving one son a half, another a quarter, another an eighth, and the last a sixteenth. They found it impossible to agree on a division. The eldest son insisted that as seven horses would not be half of fifteen horses he should have eight, but the other sons objected, and as neither one-half, one-quarter, one-eighth, or one-sixteenth would give either son an even lot they had a fierce dispute over the division. A venerable sheik rode up just as the quarrel was at its height, and to compose their differences dismounted and generously offered to add his mare to the fifteen belonging to the estate, agreeing that each should take his allotted share from the whole sixteen, only stipulating that his should be the last selected. The addition made an easy solution of the difficulty. The first then took eight as his half of the sixteen, the next took four for his quarter, the the third took two for his eighth, and the fourth took one for his sixteenth. As this made but fifteen the sheik mounted his mare and rode away. The Arab boys regarded it as a miracle, and exclaimed that Allah had given a horse to the sheik for his generous interference. In spite of this oft-told tale the problem still survives and annually puzzlee hundreds of our countrymen.

A more recent problem, which we have already answered several times, but which is repeated every week from some quarter, is the division of one fraction by another. The original question, which we answered several years ago, was: "What is the quotient of two-thirds divided by one-half?" The unthinking person would say that as the half of two-thirds is one-third, This must be the solution of the problem, but Daboll will easily refute it. The quotient of $\frac{2}{3}$ divided by $\frac{1}{2}$ is $1\frac{1}{3}$—that is, $\frac{1}{2}$ will go in $\frac{2}{3}$ one and one-third times. The last form of the proplem is to find the quotient of 1 divided by $\frac{1}{2}$. Two partners in a leading banking house, having disputed, as they say, all one day over the reresult, the senior mainting that 1 divided by $\frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{1}{2}$, and defying any one to refute it. We answer that when 1 is divided by $\frac{1}{2}$ the quotient is 2; that is, $\frac{1}{2}$ will be found 2 times in 1. If 6 be divided by $\frac{1}{2}$ the answer is 12; that is, there are twelve halves in six. We should beg pardon of our readers for repeating these demonstrations if it were not for the character and magnitude of the disputes which occur every day concerning them.

We have reserved for the last of the puzzles the century question, which will never be laid to rest, we believe, as long as the world stands. We printed 250 proofs of a former answer, and they have all been distributed to parties who have quarreled over it. A writer asks us whether the twentieth century begins with Jan 1, 1900, or Jan. 1, 1901, and declares that all of whom he addressed for an answer about half took one date and half the other. There should be no question about it. This century ends with the last moment of the year 1900, and the next begins with Jan. 1, 1901.

The muddle grows out of the fixed idea which some poeple have that the reckoning of time begins with a cipher and one that is counted when the hour, day, month, or year has closed; whereas all the counting of time begins with one, and at the end of the first period two begins to count. Thus, when a child is born he enters on his first day of the first month of the first year of his life. His ten years are finished, not when he enters in his tenth year, but at its close; and his hundred years are completed, not when the hundredth year is begun, but ended. When we write 1900 we have begun the last year of the century, not ended it. The centuries do not begin with 0, 100, 200 but with 1, 101, 201, and thus the twentieth century begins with 1901 at the first moment of that year. The quoted date comes with the beginning not the close of the twelve months and therefore, while we quote the year 1900 as we do every other year at its begining, we must wait till it ends to close the century.

Our Kaleidoscope.

Talent and genius are considered as wonderful gifts to their possessors, but, after all, good common sense and hard work will accomplish more in the battle of life. The man of industry and common sense often gets nearly to the top of the ladder of success, while the man of talent and genius is still resting under the shade of a neighboring tree or guzzling beer in the nearest saloon. A man may have talent, but if he is lazy he is soon distanced in the race by competitors less speedy, but who have staying qualities that will land them winners every time. A man may be a genius, but if he is not well-balanced he is liable to bolt the track at a critical moment and lose where, had he stuck to his work, the victor's laurels had surely been his. Look about you a little says Texas Siftings in all the walks of life you will see these truths exemplified. There is a man whom everybody admits is a genius, but he lacks ballast. Strong drink is his besetting sin. And so, dispute his brilliant intellect in a given direction, he is weak and foolish in another to an extent that proves his utter ruin in the end. Here is another who has talent, but lacks energy, and eventually he proves a failure, too. So, when you hear a man spoken of as genius, reserve your admiration, and envy, until you discover whether or not with his genius he has common sense and willingness—nay, a desire—to work, and work hard at that. If so, then stand afar off and worship him, for unless you are yourself up and doing with all the might there is in you the chances are you will never get within good speaking distance, anyhow.—Pritchard, in Arkansaw Traveler.

Chinese Ways.

There is a Chinese historian, philosopher and scholar now lecturing in the west. His opject is to instruct the people of America as to the true character of the people and institutions of the Celestial Empire. He says that in China they have their criminal classes, semi-criminal and honest, just as we have in America. Texas Siftings says men who are found guilty of social crimes are punished in China very much as they are here, except a little more severely, perhaps. Then there is another class composed of sharp fellows, who are found in all professions and who hold that everything is honest and respectable which puts money in the purse. The men of this class may charge and collect illegal fees; practice extortion; sell tissue goods for silk; pass gilded pieces of bronze for silver; play tricks with cards; deal in wooden nutmegs; sell dressed rats in the markets for squirrels; and it's all right. These tricks they play on one another, and the law does not punish them, for the reason that, according to the ethics of this class all such practices are right if not detected. The head mandarin of each district endeavors to hunt them out, however, and when unmasked they are required to take a name equivalent to shyster, trickster, bummer, dead-beat, etc., as the case may be. This is done to put honest people on their guard. Pity such a law cannot be enforced in America.

Modern Mummification.

The facts disclosed in the process of unrolling a mummy present in striking contrast the difference of the mode of embalming pursued by the ancient Egyptian and that carried out in modern times. Now the embalmer can conduct in minutes a preserving process which cost the Egyptians as many days, and if after his process is completed he should take pains to seal up the preserved body with all the skill possible to modern art, he might leave a human body so perfect in regard to natural form and color that after 3,000 years not a lineament need be wanting for its identification that would not have satisfied even a contemporary of the dead person. We are inclined now to experience regret that in Egyptian times the art was not advanced enough to leave the embalmed in such likeness of life. But whether it is worth the trouble in these days to revive the art, in the more perfect type of it, for the edification and satisfaction of the men and women of thirty centuries hence, is a wide question. Cremation is, at this moment, becoming the fashion, but possibly some persons would rather be so immortalized and preserved for scientific study, like William Gilbert's flies in amber, "shining in eternal sepulchres."—London Lancet.

Gen. Butler's Hand Shaking.

A Boston paper says: "Any one looking closely at General Butler's hands will notice that the base of his right thumb is a very well developed, full and firm piece of flesh, while at the same place on his left hand it is very much shrunken and fallen away. The difference is due to shaking hands. Probably no living American who has never been president has shaken hands with so many thousand people as General Butler, and he has developed the muscles of his right hand and arm by it instead of letting it exhaust and paralyze them. Who ever knew that old Ben was so famous a handshaker?"

Now, Brethren!

The record of a death, published in one of the religious papers, says of the departed brother: "For two years preceding his death he was a constant reader of the ——. He was a great sufferer, but grace sustained him." The Congregationalist exclaims: "How sad that he did not take to the reading of some other newspaper in time!" But, seeing he was so graciously "sustained" in reading the paper he did, he perhaps found a blessing in the "suffering" that accompanied its persual.—Christian Inquirer.

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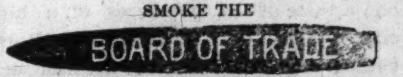

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Jan. 1, 1890 TIME CARD. Central Time.

*Daily.	NORTH.		†Ex. Sunday.
Indianapolis..Lv	* 7 00am	†11 10am	* 3 05 p.m.
Muncie	* 9 06 "	1 15pm	5 10 "
Hartford.......ar	9 45 "	1 57 "	5 50 "
Montpelier	10 05 "	2 15 "	6 08 "
Bluffton	10 36 "	2 48 "	6 38 "
Fort Wayne	11 35 "	2 45 "	7 49 "
	SOUTH.		
Fort Wayne..Lv	* 6 00am	†10 25am	* 6 05pm
Bluffton.......ar	6 58 "	11 21 "	7 07 "
Montpelier	7 38 "	11 53 "	7 40 "
Hartford	7 48 "	12 10pm	7 58 "
Muncie	8 20 "	12 50 "	8 40 "
Indianapolis	10 30 "	3 50 "	19 50 "

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Leave { Going East *7.00 pm. *4.00 am.
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Arrive { From East *7.20 am. *10.40 pm.
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Trains arrive and depart from Indianapolis Union Station as follows:
DEPART—No. 10 passenger, 7:15 a. m.; No. 12 passenger, *1:20 p. m.; No. 14 passenger, 7:00 p. m.; No. 16 express, †11:10 p. m.
Trains not marked run daily except Sunday.
ARRIVE—No. 9 passenger, *10:30 a. m.; No. 11 passenger, *2:50 p. m.; No. 13 passenger, 6:20 p. m.; No. 17 express, †3:10 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Saturday.
No. 12, via Tipton, arrive Bloomington at 9:32 p. m., making direct connection with C. & A. fast train arriving at Kansas City 8:30 next morning, connecting direct at Kansas City for Denver, San Francisco and all points West. Free reclining chair cars between Tipton and Missouri river for all passengers.
Nos. 9, 10, 12 and 13 connect at Tipton with main line trains for Sandusky, Bloomington and all points East and West.
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TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes, brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return MS. unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article. We will not pay for matter unles it is ordered. All matter for publication, must reach the office by Tuesday of each week, to insure insertion in the current issue.

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THE FREEMAN,
EDWARD E. COOPER, Publisher,
Indianapolis, - - IND.

Congressman H. P. Cheatnam, of North Carolina, has our thanks for favors received.

The National Afro-American League with one stroke of the pen wiped eight million Negroes from the face of the American continent. They are now Afro-Americans. See?

Peter Jackson is the best advertised Afro-American in the country, with T. Thomas Fortune as a close second.

Hon. B. K. Bruce has been confirmed as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

The latest news from the South is that the convict lease system of Mississippi has been abolished by the Assembly of that State, and that hereafter a prisoner will serve out his time in prison, instead of being let out to the highest bidder for his services.

It seems quite unnecessary to reiterate that The Freeman is not a political sheet and that it is published WHOLLY and SOLELY in the interest of the Afro-American. It is not published in the interest of any party. It is independent and proposes to fight the battles of the race outside of party lines. It reserves the right to condemn the bad and commend the good in all parties, believing that the best interests of the race can be subserved in this way. As an illustrated newspaper it will keep abreast of the times, giving each week cartoons and illustrations of the contemporary history of the race. Now, dear readers, this is quite enough for for a nickel. Don't be squeamish but send in your subscription and get your friends to subscribe for the only illustrated colored newspaper published. tf

THE Evening News of this city is contributing some healthy literature in behalf of the Negro problem of late. Unlike most Northern newspapers, the News believes first in according the Negro all the rights and privileges of other American citizens, and that a division of his vote among the political parties will tend to lessen the antipathies of one party, and rivet more closely the friendship of the other. To our manner of thinking, this is the correct solution of the problem. The Negro will never reach the full statue of citizenship as long as he is the slave of one party and the enemy of the other. He must divide politically, religiously and socially, as do other races, and the color of a man's skin must cease to be a badge of his political faith. It would be a grand thing for the Negro and for the country if more of the influential Northern newspapers would take the stand so well taken and so ably championed by the Evening News,

There are some who really thin the best solution of the Negro problem is for Congress to enter into an en masse deportation of the race, sending them all to Africa. There are 8,000,000 colored people in this country. If one steamer capable of making a trip every month to Africa, carrying one thousand passengers each trip, should be engaged for this business, it would take that ship 667 years to carry off the freight and passengers now on the the dock. Then what of the increase while the ship is at sea? Just think, 800,000,000!—800,000 families,—allowing ten to a family. Now, allow each family to have just one baby a year, there must be each year 800,000 Negro babies; each day, 2191 babies; each hour, 91 babies, and for every minute in the day, 1 black baby. Here are the Negroes and Negro babies; but where are the ships and the money for their deportation? If you will just let the Negro alone he'll come out all right.

FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Exodus and Emigration Schemes Discussed—The True Solution.

To the Editor of The Freeman.

Early in last November I wrote a Texas daily defending my position that the true philosophic course for the American colored man is to give all exodus and emigration schemes the go-by and stick strictly to business at the old stand, buying up land at every favorable opportunity. In the course of my remarks upon what would be the ultimate attitude of those interested in the Southern labor supply, I said: "They will petition the National government for relief just as they are now endeavoring to interest it in a deep water project." Commenting upon this view, the editor said: "The statesman does not entertain by any means the gloomy view of the future of the colored man as expressed by Henry Clay Gray in his communication this morning." It is beginning to look as if I, and not the statesman, were the safer guesser at the nature of future events. "My word for it," I said, "we shall yet have the spectacle of Southern white people helping black people out of the land." Three able Southern statesmen now have measures before Congress to facilitate the thinning out of the colored population at the South. It is no political buncombe; Senators Butler, Hampton and Morgan are in earnest.

Realizing that the colored race is a hopeless minority, and potentially insignificant in every aspect of the case, I am ready calmly to submit to any solution which the white people present. My chief aim, therefore, in discussing plans or solutions presented by white men is merely to point out wherein they fail to secure what the white man wants and must have before any satisfactory solution will have been obtained. My first question, then, with regard to any given proposition is: "Will the white people adopt and abide by the conditions herein implied? If so, I am ready to say, 'go ahead, count me in."

I don't believe that shifting the colord population around among the States will satisfy the conditions required. I don't believe the thing can be done, even if it would satisfy the conditions required. To attempt to mobilize such a vast army, three-fifths of whose members must be practically unfit for active service, is appalling to think of. I don't see how successful military men could entertain the idea for a minute. That is not all. You have no natural right to cast your refuse over on to your neighbor's lot if he objects. The North and West have no use for the Negro, else should they have sent for him long ago.

At Washington, "a well known colored employe at the Capitol, who is generally regarded as a pretty sensible fellow," evidently has half a notion to jump at one or the other of these propositions to "shuffle 'em up ergin fer ernother deal." This is precisely what I complained of some time ago in the Gazette. White people when they want to know anything about the Negro or do anything for him, uniformly select some fellow who is well up in the science of manipulating conventions and getting into Federal positions. These kind of people don't know and don't care anything about the question provided they can take care of number one. This man manifestly sees that if about forty-eleven Negroes of his cut would get out of Washington his peculiar line of business would be at a premium again. He therefore preaches a little sermon to or about Negroes in towns and cities. "Colored people," he said, "are infatuated with city life, and it is difficult to get them away after they have once had a taste of the pleasures of a big city." Many of his colored auditors doubtless cried, "dat's so! hit him ergin." Many white people who have not thought deeply about the matter may think there is really a good deal in it. Thus do men fight a shadow while the devil in substance walks unchallenged in the world.

There are as many big towns in the North and West as there are in the South. Demand for the kind of labor colored people usually perform is as great in them as here. So for the want of a town the Negro need not hesitate to pack up and leave. But that is not it. A little attention to facts will show that if every town Negro in the South were removed the Negro Problem would remain in "statu quo." Let figures answer. Add twenty per cent. for increase to the colored population of Southern towns and cities of four thousand inhabitants and upward and we get the present colored town population by States as follows:

Alabama	34, 55
Arkansas	5,408
District of Columbia	62,562
Florida	12,092
Georgia	67,470
Kentucky	53,698
Louisiana	80.027
Maryland	72,0.3
Mississippi	17,178
Missouri	51,677
North Carolina	27,816
South Carolina	42,918
Tennessee	49.9.3
Texas	3 ,948
Virginia	82,985
West Virginia	3,831

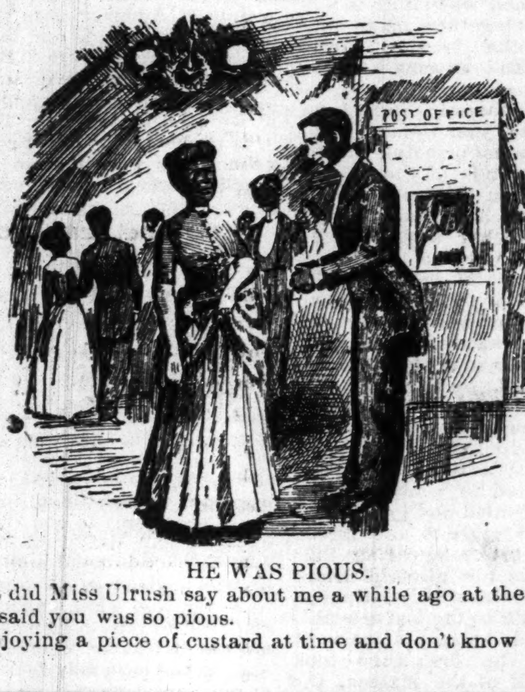
A total Southern town colored population at the present time of 738,400. That is to say, the entire colored town population of the South about equals the colored population of of the South about equals the colored population of any one of five or six Southern States I might mention. By carefully studying these figures you will see that those States which have the most Negro Problem have the least colored town population, notably the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

Three-fifths of this colored town population amounts to 443,040 souls. To mobilize this army at least $100 per capita must be provided. That is to say, $44,304,000! But this is just about one-third of the sum that would be just and equitable. And let it not be forgotten that this removal would not perceptibly reduce the swelling and inflammation of the Negro Problem. Where in the name of Heaven are you going to find the money to solve your Negro Problem in this way?

HENRY CLBY GRAY.

Montgomery, Texas.

Rev. Chapman Harris, the well known "underground railroad" leader, and the most noted colored man in Southern Indiana, died in Madison last week.



HE WAS PIOUS.

He: What did Miss Ulrush say about me a while ago at the table.
She: She said you was so pious.
(He was enjoying a piece of custard at time and don't know how to take the remark.)

RACE GLEANINGS

Judge J. J. Bird, of Illinois has been appointed special agent in the department of the Bureau of Labor statistcs.

The most interesting man in Lawrence, Kansas, at present is a certain Mr. Brown, a gentleman of color, who has been a long while an obscure personage of this city, but who drew $17,000 pension money last week.

When Senator Butler's African Colonization Bill becomes a law who will be sent to Africa? It will not do to send any of the sons and daughters of our Southern aristocrats, and you must remember there is a considerable number of persons South trying to pass for Africans, but they look almighty queer, don't they.—Champion.

The late Dr. S. L. Cook of Washington, was worth about $30,000.

Wm. Ferguson of Washington, D. C., has been appointed cheif of a section in the Census office.

Joe McAuliffe is anxious to arrange a meeting with Peter Jackson for $5,000 a side and any purse the California club may give.

President Price of the Afro-Americans League has been invited to prepare a paper for the educational convention which meets at St. Paul next summer.

A race riot was started in Macon, Ga., last Thursday from a drunken Afro-American striking a white child. There were several injured in the conflict, the majority, of course being Afro-Americans.

Prudence Crandell Philleo who is widely known for her heroic endeavors to conduct a school for Afro-Americans in Canterburg, Conn., before the war and who was prosecuted and driven out of the State, died in Elk Falls, Kas., from influenza.

The Dramatic Critic and the Influence of the Drama and Stage—Personals, etc

Ray Wilson is playing at Kieth's Bijin Briston this week. Return visit. He is a great mimic.

Peter Jackson and Jack Ashton are giving sporting exhibitions at variety theatres in the East to packed houses.

Col. Nelson Pickett, the tallest giant living, appeared at North's Museum, New York.

Sam Luscas and wife are playing in Buffalo, N. Y., at the Wonderland Theatre and Eden Musee. They are working their way to Denver, Col., where they will fill an engagement of several weeks, and return East to make their home.

Richard's & Pringle's Georgia Minstrels, headed by Billy Kersand, appeared to two big houses at Spokane Falls, W. T., on the 4th and 5th.

Tom McIntosh and his son Freddie, are filling engagements in Lima museums throughout Missouri.

The Union Literary Society of Shelbyville, Tenn., was organized a short time ago. They have more than 50 members on the roll, and the following officers: B. A. J. Nixon, Presipent; Thomas W. Heampton, vice-President; Benjamin A. Harvey, Secaetary; Miss Hattie Streater, Assistant Secretary, Thomas J. Ranarm, Treasurer; Miss Maggie M. Davis, Critic; Rev. A. Neal, Chaplin. They are doing well.

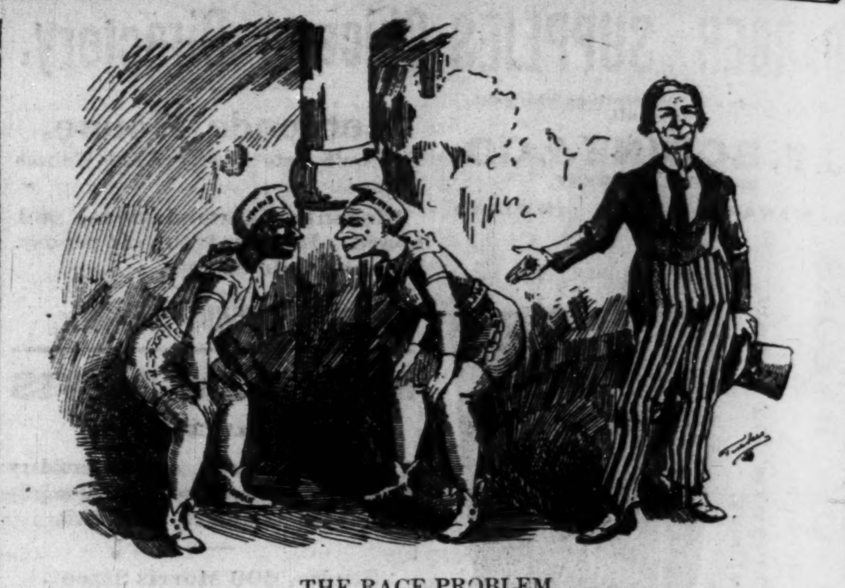
Articles intended for this column should be addressed to "Trage," 115 Meeting street, Providence, R. I., by Saturday of each week. Queries concerninfi the stage answered through this column. When sending communications please give their name and address, but not for publication.

Mme. M. S. Jones, prima donna is confined to her residence in providence, with an abcess. We hope her a speedy recovery.

Providence Theatres, Providence Opera-house, week of 17th, W. J. Scanlan, three nights and matinee, "The Burglar." Three nights and matinee, Kieth's Gaiety Opera-house, "Harbor Lights."

That the public are slaves to the press is an undoubted fact. That the actor and actress are often kept in bondage by the dramatic critic, is equally true. The critic is the man who always has a pleasing face, even when in disguise. Watch him on the first night of a performance entering the parquet and taking his seat near the door, with head half lifted, and eyes rolled heavenward. His ears are wide open to the stage, and he hears and sees every movement; he hears every sound, and has made an open study of the weak points in the actor. The following morning his opinion appears in print. It tells of the great lack of zeal in portraying the character, the unbecoming gestures, the stagey strides, etc. The actor then says he has not been used fairly; that he has given the part careful study. Why has he not been used fairly? Can he behold himself? He who tells you your faults does a friendly act, and a friendly act is a fair one. The actor can not see himself except by the reflection of his mirror (the critic.) Some of the greatest actors of the present day have been made by the critic, and many have been ruined by them. The colored critic is a man generally known by all the colored talent who visit a city, and the moment he publishes his account of their work, unless it is a favorablo comment, he has lost an acquaintance. If favorable and his paper has a wide circulation, he is likely to be wined and dined and have it said that he is a man of intelligence and good judgment. Those who find employment on some of the papers of our race and can only see the good in all the dramatic artists are nothing more nor less than open flatterers wholly flummery, and there are few colored papers who have not such a correspondent on their staff. The true critic is he who sees faults and tells of them in a fearless manner who distinguishes the good and takes pleasure in informing the public of it. The influence that the drama holds on the public continues to increase and the number of aspirants for the stage does not decrease by no means. That the stage has an immoral tendency I will not attempt to deny, and yet I claim that the stage is a school in itself where one knows better how to praise and uphold it when he has received its education and knows its history. When I assert that the stage has an immoral tendency I refer to the associations that you come in contact with whose greatest fault is dissipation and the great weakness in men is not to resist temptation. This does not necessitate every one on the stage to be immoral, nor are they, for I know many good Christians who follow the stage as a profession. A thing that is moral is moral no matter where placed, whether in the gutter or palace, so we can not fairly blame the stage but the drift of the actors toward dissipation. I would like to say more, but space at the present will not permit. I will write more on this subject very soon.

TRAGE.



THE RACE PROBLEM.

Uncle Sam: After a close scrutiny, I find the elements of the one so like the other that the matter is hardly worth considering.

OUR JOURNALISTS AND LITERARY FOLKS.

The Tennessee Star has been resuscitated.

Friday, the 14th, is the 130th anniversary of the birth of Richard Allen, founder of the A. M. E. Church.

The appointment of Hon. B. K. Bruce meets the hearty approval of the colored people. Mr. Bruce is rightly regarded as one of the young men of the race, and one whose name and character has always been beyond reproach.

The friends of Hon. E. B. McCabe, of Kansas, are urging his appointment as Governor of Oklahoma. Mr. McCabe was once Auditor of the State of Kansas, and filled the office with credit and honor.

Mr. B. K. Bruce has been added to the management of the Leavenworth, Kan., Advocate. He is a nephew of Hon. B. K. Bruce, of Washington, D. C.

The fact that our people are building, reading, learning and praying; writing books, lending money and extending the Church of Christ; tilling the soil, rearing families and conducting important mercantile enterprises should go far in settling the question of our rights to this country.—Christian Recorder.

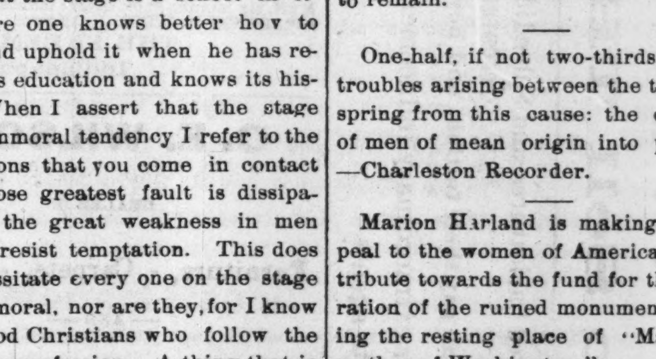
There are very many intelligent Afro-Americans who would rejoice to learn that the two Doctors—Blyden and Bishop Turner—had gone to Africa to remain.

One-half, if not two-thirds, of the troubles arising between the two races spring from this cause: the elevation of men of mean origin into power.—Charleston Recorder.

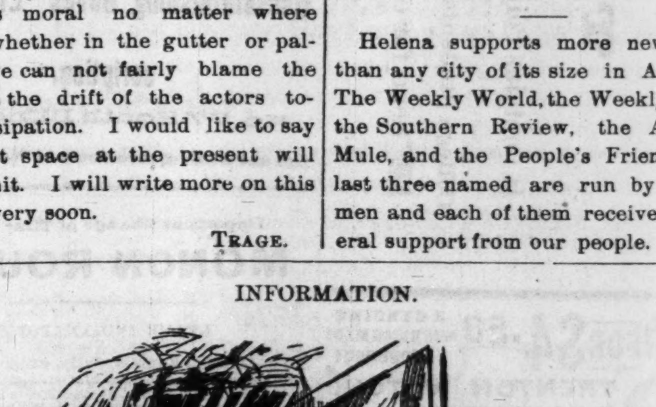
Marion Harland is making an appeal to the women of America to contribute towards the fund for the restoration of the ruined monument marking the resting place of "Mary, the mother of Washington."

Helena supports more newspapers than any city of its size in Arkansas. The Weekly World, the Weekly States, the Southern Review, the Arkansas Mule, and the People's Friend. The last three named are run by colored men and each of them receives a liberal support from our people.

INFORMATION.



(1.) "Will he kick?"



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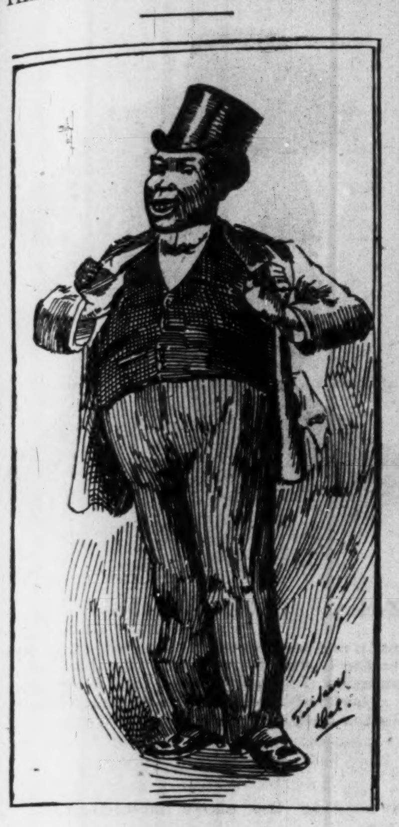
THE AFRO-AMERICAN LEAGUERS.



One who attended.

THE SOCIAL LIFE

Of Providence, R. I.—The Lincoln Associations's Gala Day.---Local Dots and Dashes

Specially Written for The Freeman.

For the first time in the history of Providence the handsome parlors of L. A. Tillinghast held a representative gathering of the Afro-American population of Providence last Thursday evening. The event was the thirteenth anniversary reception of the Lincoln Association, a society organized for benevolent purposes. The gathering was a representative one, including the wealth and culture of the home of Roger Williams. The most influential and intelligent citizens were largely represented and the event will pass into the annals of the history of the people of Providence a one of the most distinguished gatherings of the Afro-American population in this vicinity.

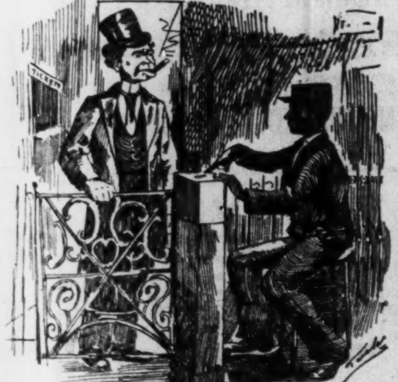
Promptly at 8:30 p. m. the guests to the number of 250 marched in to the spacious and handsomely adorned dining hall and were seated at five long tables covered with the snow of spotless linen and flashing with the finest of cut glass which were ranged down the vast hall like so many beautiful drifts. Flanking these on the north was the table of the association at which were seated toast-master William Williams, president Richard Grant, vice president Levi Hamlin, treasurer Charles Brown, and David Byas, Josian Bowens, Walter Booth, Rev. Thomas Green, Alex. Washington, Augustus Talbot and others.

Prominent among those at the other tables may be mentioned James Beuzard, Orman Skipworth and wife, Alex. Stevenson and wife, John Church and daughter, Messrs. E. C. Beuzard, Sr., F. A. Purnell, Patent Johnson, James Smith; Frederick Strong and wife, Charles Morris and wife, Francis Jackson, Henry Smith, Charles Brown, A. Lewis. Samuel Loney, James Allen, William Henson and wife, Washington Jackson and wife, James West and wife, Proctor Lewis and wife, Mrs. Samuel Howard and daughter. Edward Jones and wife, Andrew Morris, Mrs. Annie R Ballou, John Harris, Arthur Smallwood and wife, Camp Huges, Charles Brown and wife, William Brown and wife, Clarence Freeman, William Heathman and wife and many others.

The menu was superb and after the large gathering had disposed of it Wm. H. Williams, the toast master, announced the following toasts: "The Lincoln Association;" responded to by Richard Grant. "Why we call this the Lincoln Association;" responded to by ex-President Charles Brown.

After interesting responses to to the toasts and two fine tenor solos by Mr. Turner, the large gathering retired to the parlors where they enjoyed themselves till late.

The Lincoln Association is one of the oldest benevolent organizations in Providence, and was organized as the Young Men's Friendly Association fifty years ago. It has had its ups and downs but to-day stands upon a firm basis and not as large as some other societies, yet its good has been felt by many a widow and orphan.



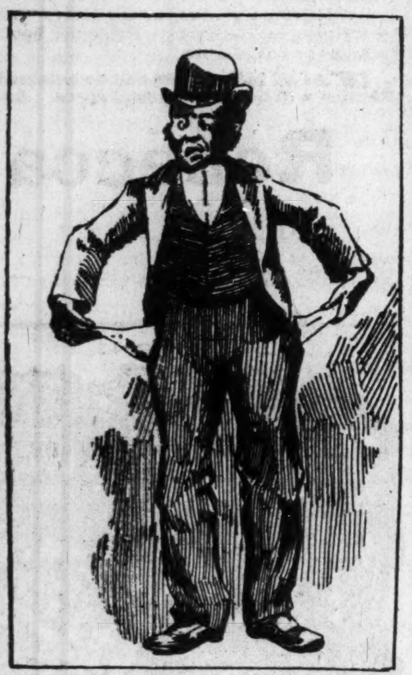
ON THE L.

Gateman: Put in your ticket sir.

Hibernia: Do yez tink oid give me ticket and hav' the conducthor fire me off thee thrain.

It now has thirty-five members and many applications on file. May the life of the Lincoln Association be long and prosperous.

The anual Fair and Bivouac of the First Separate Company Rhode Island Militia has been in progress the past week in Armory Hall. On Monday night the hall was crowded, and the large audience was treated to a beautiful recital of Mark Antony's oration, by Mr. Lightfoot. Mr. Lightfoot has greatly improved since his last appearaace in Providence, and, although he might have been more deliberate in his deliverance, yet it was a masterly effort and deserved applause. During the week the fair was visited by several of our white militia companies and crowded houses have been the rule.



"One who couldn't attend for reasons."

A concert for the benefit of the Blind Congregational Church was given on last Tuesday evening, which was well attended. The Academy Avenue Choir and Glee club were the participants.

Next week there will be a special article on the "Literary Tastes of Providence Young Ladies." No one should fail to buy a copy.

John Berry, ex-President of the Apollo Club, is seriously ill at his residence on Thayer street.

FRED H. BUTLER.

"TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA."

Public School Work Among the Colored People of Escambia County, Florida—The Struggles of Colored Teachers.

Pensacola, Fla., Special to The Freeman.

The public schools for the benefit of colored children sprung into existence in this county in the year 1870, the whites having commenced a year earlier. Such little interest seemed to have been manifested in these schools that only one teacher was necessary with which to commence, but before the term of three months expired it was found that an assistant was required, and it soon followed that two teachers stood at the helm, directing the cause of education in a community where apparently no schools of consequence had ever existed before for colored youth. These two teachers were both ladies, viz: Miss Mary Vaughan and Miss Annette Vaughan.

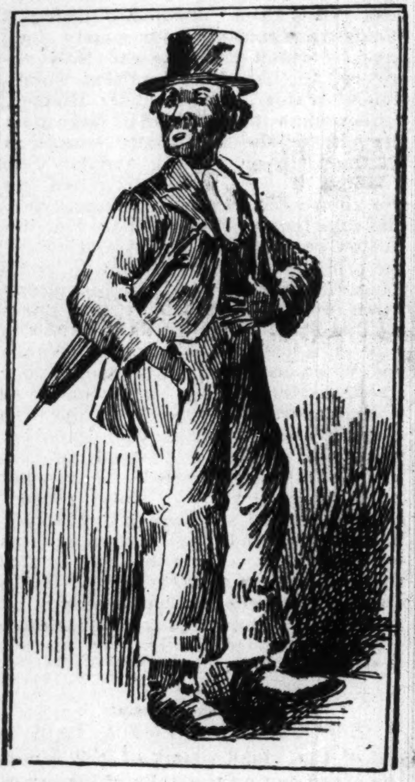
Public schools were a novelty in this place, and there were no little comments pro and con as to the advisability of properly sustaining them, but notwithstanding the general adverse sentiment which seemed to pervade the entire city of Pensacola, and to extend beyond to all parts of the county, the schools gradually grew and the members continued to increase as each scholastic year rolled around.

In 1873 the attendance in the city had increased considerably, there being more than one hundred and fifty colored children in school. In the meantime schools had commenced in the county precincts. At this period teachers were very scarce, and it was frequently a difficult matter to obtain efficient instructors.

There was one consideration that ought to have been a big inducement. Colored teachers were paid the same salaries as whites, there being no discrimination in that respect. The people from various parts of the county were coming forward with appeals to the Board of Education for schools and teachers also. These demands were so constant that the Board of Education advertised for teachers. In some instances these publications brought forward applicants, and a few more schools provided for, but when these advertisements failed the schools would either have to remain closed, or some jack-leg who knew comparatively nothing about school teaching would be put in charge, and this frequently occurred to the detriment of both the people and the schools, but falling in with those who accept the finality that it is better than no teaching at all.

Until in late years Pensacola has been almost an unknown place, being situated as it is in extreme west Florida and in close proximity to a prominent gulf port, which had outstripped it in commercial enterprise; with only one railroad running into the place, and the failure of its citizens to herald forth to the world the wonderful natural advantages as a shipping port, and then the additional stigma as being the home of contagious disease; these obstacles retarded its otherwise rapid progress. While the light of intelligence was being spread in different parts of the South, and the Negro race was being awakened from its long years of ignorance by the heroic labors and sacrifices of those noble men and women from the North, who left their pleasant homes. friends and relatives, to bring the glorious light of knowledge to our unfortunate race, Escambia county was left to battle with the monster ignorance as best she could. A school teacher is not the product of a day's work, and when we consider the countless obstacles that have stood, and still stand, as immovable rocks in the pathway of our progress, it is not difficult to discover the causes that have kept our public schools in the background.

In addition to the causes cited above there is still another bearing directly upon our race. There being no fearless champion of ability and courage to battle for the educational interest especially, schools mostly drifted along and were patronized more for convenience than from a sense of duty and necessity. Teachers were interested because they were being paid. So large numbers of parents sent their children to keep them out of their way at home. Indifference was mutually manifested on both sides, hence there was no progress of consequence made. The true, earnest and conscientious teacher of those days certainly had Herculean tasks before them. The outlook for '73, '74 and '75 must have been anything but encouraging.



A disgruntled delegate.

New hands were grasping things during the year 1875. C. A. Irish and John A. Gibson were the leaders. A small frame building with but two rooms, directed by the government, constituted the only school building for colored youth in the county for a number of years. The Board of Education commenced discussing the advisability of providing for the rapidly increasing numbers of colored children, but no plans were inaugurated, so our schools throught the county hod to be taught in churches or any place that might be secured.

As late as 1877 a committee consisting of W. H. Blount and P. K. Yonge was appointed to report on some locality, with a view of erecting a building in the city, but no action was taken until the fall of '89.

The School Board at this writing owns two buildings of three rooms each for our children, one in the eastern part of the city, and one in the western; but these two buildings are by no means sufficient to accommodate the seven or eight hundred children that are crowding together for admission.

There are at present about seventeen hundred children attending the schools in the county, and twenty teachers to do the work. There are three teachers who get a salary of $50 per month each, two $40 and two $35, while the remainder get from $25 to $30. Three schools have a term of seven months, the others six, five and four months.

The school teacher is no small factor in solving the Negro problem. Then how important is it for us to push forward the work with all the vigor and ability at our command, to arouse our people to a sense of their duty in this respect, and keep them warned as to the great danger of neglecting the education of our youth. How can a teacher be derelict in his duty when he sees around him the ponderous mass of ignorance, superstition and lethargy from his own race, and then the neglect and unconcern and opposition from a large class of whites on the other hand.

Let us agitate this question at all times, and get the patrons in the habit of doing the same. Teachers, behold your sphere of labor! It is an honored and dignified calling, whether in the city or in the country, whether you are surrounded with all the advantages that money and science can give, or whether you are in the distant country precinct, with only a log cabin where practical astronomy may be taught without being put to the inconvenience of going out doors, whether you are teaching an advance school or a primary one, whether you receive a big salary or a small one, whether you are teaching the rich or the poor, you are leading on to a higher plane human beings who will act their part in the great drama of life. Labor earnestly at all times, for the dawning of a new day cannot be far. Equip your pupils with the habiliments of intellectual power and sagacity, and when we shall have turned aside our successors will carry on the work with a vigor that will never lag.

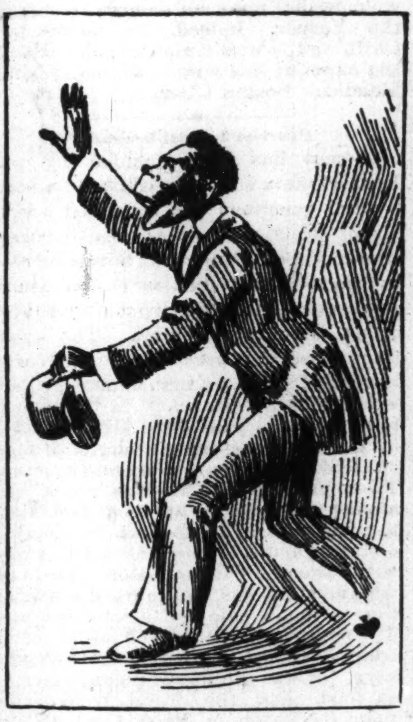
S. D. J.

THE EXCELLENT LECTURE

Course Furnished to the Chicago Afro-Americans.—The Independent Political Movement in Illinois. Personal Mention.

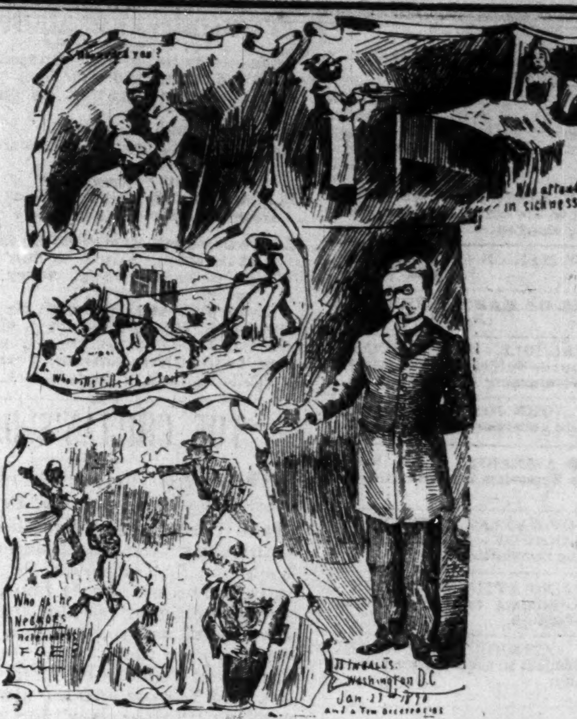
Chicago, Illinois, Special to The Freeman.

The People's Entertainment Course meets at Central Music Hall every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m., its object being to provide something instructive, entertaining and of moral and intellectual advancements for the people, regardless of color, and every intelligent Afro-American, at least, should avail himself of these glorious opportunities. Last Sundays program was on the "Race Problem;" moderator David Wardwood introduced E. H. Morris, the only Afro-American participant on the program, and his great speech will go down into history. He believes in the enforcement of the constitution, education, morality, national elections under Federal control in Massachusetts and Georgia alike, and the same law; not when a white man in the north breaks the law send him to prison and when a Southerner does the same, send him to Congress.



One of the floor delegates.

The next speaker, Thomas Crafty, said it was no problem, as a problem was hard to solve, but a question of will the constitution of the government be solved? If so, that's all. He paid a high tribute to the Afro-American Convention which met in our city a few days ago as the signs of the ultimatum and that the white Southerners were getting uneasy about the Negroes becoming a man, to be recognized as such in all paths of life and power, and attacked America, a pamphlet issued here, on an article in it headed "Shall we have a Black Island," and he certainly roasted them, and contributes the whole problem to prejudice, and prejudice to ignorance, but he didn't wonder at the ex-Southern slave holder feeling peculiar when his ex-slave is going to Congress, he worse off than ever, and the Negro's daughter in the same church and pew with his wife. The Taylor Bros. Quartette rendered several choice selections. The world-famed Wm. S. Baxter rendered "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Swanee River" varied on the banjo in a phenominal manner. A tenor solo by Chas. Moore, select reading, Little Tobe, Miss Mary B. Cope.


Who attended you in sickness?
Who tills the soil?
Who is the Negroes Relentless FOE
JJ Ingalls Washington D.C Jan 21 1890

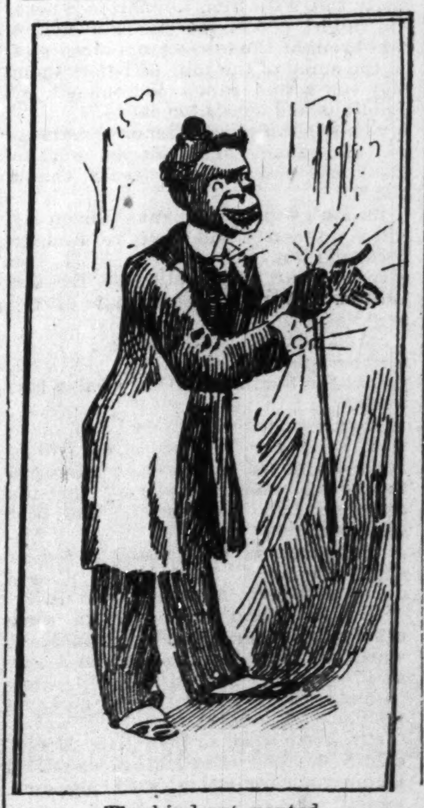
AN ANSWER TO HON. J. J. INGALLS SPEECH.

The whites can never repay the blacks for what they have contributed towards making this great country what it is.

Last Sunday evening Rev. J. P. Brushingham (white) preached a special sermon to his congregation at Ada street M. E. church, to a crowded house and mixed congregation, upon the race problem. He was present at the Afro-American Convention during its proceedings and voiced its sentiments as a glorious out-put, dealing upon the Southern outrages, deprecating the awful tragedies and their continuance, and paying a glowing tribute to Hon. Frederick Douglas.

The reports of the National Convention of the Bureau of Relief are the topic of discussion here and it is with regret of this community that our daily presses should know of such demoralizing reports to ever get into public print, and especially among our suppposed representative and educated men who show up to be political trixters and race demogogues. For political other than the race, substantuating my brief interview published in last issue, about the only news worthy of commendation was Rev. J. C. Price's address before the President and the non endorsement of Harrison's administration, the attempt of Lynch and Bruce to run the convention by packing it with government employes should be ever remembered as an outrage upon our race —to force us to do what we would not do,

A mass meeting was held here Monday evening at the Hunting and Fishing club rooms, and an Afro-American selected to run for alderman in the 2d ward. Constable J. Q. Grant, the prime mover. The co-operation of every Afro-American in Chicago will be given. Any white mans choice will be a deadletter as we are doing and thinking for ourselves. Several of our Afro-American candidates have either sold or been persuaded out by their loving Republican brothers, but we have them spotted. The Freeman will do its duty fearlessly—condem the bad and commend the good—so keep posted.



The kind not wanted.

We have two aspirants for Congress next fall, one Democratic the other Republican.

Two of our very successful, enterprising men in their business are I. B. Walters, who runs a very fine restaurant at 2822 State street, with a large patronage, and F. A. Chinn, 338 30th street, one of the leading stationers and confectioners, with a full stock of everything. The Freeman can be had at each place.

The St. Peters A. M. E. church, J. J. Crow pastor, gave its 1st grand musical and literary on the 6th. It was a success.

The G. L. M. & S. C. met at 58 Arbor Place Thursday evening, giving an excellent program, showing much credit and advancement.

If the masqurade literary to be given by the well-known Autum Social equal their past entertainments, at Central Hall, next Tuesday evening, it will be a brilliant affair.

The Freeman has a large circulation on the west side and is growing in great favor here.

Among some of the enterprising Negroes may be found M. M. Hamlin, who for nine years has run an extensive laundry, employing nine women, and a well-fed horse and a good wagon.

The studios of Messrs. E. H. Lee and F. R. Perryman, who have no peers in their business, and their studios are full and constantly turning out fine works of art.

A. J. Wilson, a born artist in oil paintings, and whose works have been exhibited at some of the finest art exhibitions held in Chicago, has received several prizes.

Among the literary people may be found Miss G. Nichols, pianist, Miss Perlia Hayes, singer, Thomas Rolls, extemperanious orator and many others to mention latter.

We have two flourishing literary clubs, the Garden City M. & L. Club, and St. Stephens Church Connectional Club.

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See Chicago special "ad" column—important. tf

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The Christians Directory, containing the four names and members of all the churches, pastors and members, business men, societies and addresses, price 28c., by mail 29c. Address The Freeman, 166 Wells St.

Among the many papers that it has been our opportunity to read, The Freeman, of Indianapolis, Ind., stands first in rank among colored journals. We advise all of our readers to subscribe for it.—The Southern Pilot.

POLITICAL.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT — MARION COUNTY—JOSEPH T. FANNING — Subject to the decision of the Democratic State convention

FOR COUNTY TREASURER, JOHN OSTERMAN—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

FOR CLERK OF MARION COUNTY,
JOHN R. WILSON.

FOR RECORDER OF MARION COUNTY,
JOHN L. F. STEEG

SIMON SCHMALHOLZ, FOR RECORDER of Marion County—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

FOR SHERIFF, JOHN JOHNSON—Subject, to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR, H. W. WHITE Subject to the Republican nominating convention.

FOR SHERIFF OF MARION COUNNY, HENRY W. LANGENBURG—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, JOHN W HOLTZMAN—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, CHARLIE LAMOTTE—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—WM. LANGSTAFF Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK CHAS. W. BRIDGES—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention

FOR SHERIFF OF MARION COUNTY—JACK S. CROSBY — Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR CLERK OF MARION COUNTY—V. M. BACKUS—Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR AUDITOR OF MARION COUNTY — THOMAS TAGGART—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention

FOR RECORDER OF MARION COUNTY—JOSEPH BRISTOW—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR TRUSTEE OF CENTER TOWNSHIP — WM. J. SHINN— Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention

FOR COUNTY RECORDER—W. R. FLICK — Subject to the Democratic nominating convention

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—THIRD DISTRICT—JACOB A. EMRICH—Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—CENTER TOWNSHIP—MARION COUNTY — RICHARD M. SMOCK—Subject to the decision of the Republican convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—THIRD DISTRICT—FURMAN STOUT —Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF OF MARION COUNTY—CAPT. J. MANY—Subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention

FOR CONSTABLE OF CENTER TOWNSHIP—CHAS. R. BIGGS—Subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

FOR ASSESSOR OF CENTER TOWNSHIP—B. F. JONES—Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR ASSESSOR OF MARION COUNTY — CHARLES R. KIRLAND—Subject to the decision of the Democratic township convention

FOR CORONER OF MARION COUNTY—FRANK E. MANKER, M. D.—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

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MOMENTARY MEDITATION.

I sometimes list to my grandpa's clock
  As I'm sitting sad and lone,
And it seems to me that its strange "tick tock"
  Is a language of its own.
And my thoughts go backward year by year
  In a pleasant retrospect.
It fills my mind with a gracious cheer—
  Does the old clock's dial-ect.

Ah! when shall time wind up its work
  And its spring refuse to flow.
While its hands which never a moment shirk
  On an endless strike shall go.
But its old face shows not a shade of fear
  From its patient toiling clique.
And 'twill still do business year by year
  While its tock in trade is tick.

THE CHILIAN'S OATH.

The city of Valparaiso is one of the most important upon the Pacific coast. Take them altogether the people of Chili show the most enterprise and seem the best adapted for republican government of any in South America, yet the common people are of a dark, revengeful nature, and few foreigners find favor in their eyes. But with the dark-eyed maidens of Chili it is different, and Yankee sailors always like to run into "Valparaiser" for a cruise on shore, and a happy time they have generally.

Ned Wilton landed from the brig Vesper, which had sprung a topmast and stove in her quarter in a storm in the south Pacific. It was a two weeks' job to refit, and as Ned was a man to be trusted the "old man" gave him a free run on shore. Ned wasn't much of a man to drink, and most of his time was spent in rambling about on the beautiful mountain slopes, getting acquainted with the dark-eyed beauties of the city and country, and enjoying himself generally. One day while exploring the country ten miles to the north and east of the city, he was attracted by the sound of voices loud in dispute, and then came a woman's cry for help. Dashing through the bushes Ned came out in a little open space, where he saw a beautiful girl, whom he had met at a fandango in Valparaiso, struggling in the grasp of a dark-looking Chilian, who, if he was not a villain, ought to have had a quarrel with his face.

"See here, my man," said Ned, you'd better drop it, or you may chance to get yourself into trouble."

"That advice might be as well applied to yourself, senor," replied the man, with a dark, savage frown. "If you will take my advice, given in the most friendly spirit, you will take yourself off and attend to any business of your own which you may chance to have on hand. No man ever interfered with Manual Gogena who did not repent it."

"I'll have to leave it to the young lady," said Ned, quietly. "If she says that I'm in the way I'll walk, as you say, but not before."

"No, no!" cried the girl. "Do not leave me alone with this man."

"That's all right," said Ned. "You see that the senora claims my help, Manuel Godena, and I'll have to trouble you to get up and travel."

The man drew a knife and made a dash at him. Ned knocked it out of his hand and then and there gave him such a thrashing as he had never received in his life. Then, stripping him of his weapon, he kicked him industriously down the slope, for it "riled" him to have a man draw a knife.

The Chilian at last took to his heels, and when once out of reach of Ned's No. 8 boot turned and shook his hand at him in a menacing manner.

"Hear me, Americano," he hissed. "I vow to the saint not to take rest or sleep until I have revenge on you!"

Ned answered by a contemptuous laugh, and whirling on his heel went back to the lady, who was trembling with fear.

"Let me escort you safely from this place," he said. "You are hardly safe here."

"Thanks, senor. That man is my cousin, and this morning he undertook to escort me to the house of my uncle, who has a cattle ranch over yonder. But when we reached this place he seized me and swore that he would carry me to the haunt of the bandit Rosas and there keep me until I promised to marry him."

"He is a land pirate," said Ned, "and deserves keel-hauling if ever a man did."

"I do not understand that, senor." said the girl, with a merry smile. "But I shall be your debtor forever if you will go with me to my uncle's house."

"I am quite at your service," said Ned, gallantly; "but I don't know the way you wish to go."

"This way, senor."

She struck into a forest path, after a glance at the manly face of the Yankee sailor. That glance was enough, for it showed her that she was absolutely safe with him, no matter where she might choose to go. An hour's ride brought them to an opening, and on the slope of the tabl do before them they saw a fine ranch surrounded by buildings and corals for cattle.

"This is the place, Senor Americano," she said. "Will you not come to the house and let my uncle thank you?"

"I don't want any thanks for an act which no man could have refused to perform; but I will go in. Will you give me your name? Mine is Edward Wilton, and I am second mate of the brig Vesper."

"And mine is Isola Mendez. I remember you, senor. I danced with you at the fandango in Valparaiso last week."

They entered the house and were met by Senor Mendez, the uncle of Isola. He heard her story and thanked the young American warmly for the part he had performed. But Ned stopped him,

"It annoys me to be thanked for so slight a service," said Ned. "Please do not say anything more about it."

"I will try and thank you in some other way, senor," said the ranchero, warmly. "Now you must make a stay with me, if your business will allow it, and I will try to make it pleasant for you."

"I have a week of liberty on shore," said Ned, "and then I must be off. I accept your invitation with pleasure, senor."

Three or four days passed pleasantly, the ranchero doing his best to invent new pleasures for the young American. Isola was a pleasant companion, and Ned was very sorry when the time drew near for him to leave. The last day of his stay the two rode out among the foothills, and it was plain to see that they were very deeply in love. As they halted for a moment in a breezy canyon a dozen horsemen suddenly surrounded them. Ned made a gallant fight, and shot one of his assailants and mortally wounded another before he was overpowered. In the leader of these mountain bandits he recognized Manuel Godena.

"I told you that I would not rest until I had revenge, accursed Americano," he hissed. "Now Isola——"

But the girl, giving her horse the rein, broke suddenly through the ranks of the men who surrounded her. for they had not taken the trouble to secure her, and set off at a mad gallop, closely pursued by four of five of the banditti. But there was not a man in Chili who could ride with Isola Mendez, and as they passed out of sight all could see that she was gaining rapidly and was likely to escape. A cry of rage burst from the lips of Godena.

"Now 10,000 curses on the girl!" he cried. "I meant that she should witness my punishment of her Yankee lover; but at least we have him secure. Place him against the rock there, with his hands and feet bound. Make him fast so that he can not fall down."

The men obeyed, and Godena dismounted with a pistol in hand. Ned, held in his place by his bonds, looked him boldly in the face. Advancing a pace the miscreant aimed at him, changing his aim from time to time to distress the prisoner. But Ned did not give the slightest sign of fear. At last the pistol exploded and the ball tore through the fleshy part of his shoulder.

"One!" said Godena, producing another pistol. "I am going to hit you on the other side."

Again he fired and the other shoulder was torn by the ball.

"You black-hearted hound!" cried Ned, "if you think to wring a single cry from me you are mistaken. Go on, savage and complete your bloody work."

Godena, with the grin of a fiend, took two other pistols from the hands of one of the men. Again he fired, intending to pierce the arm of the young sailor, but this time he missed.

"Poor practice," said Ned. "Try again, my dear fellow."

The fourth pistol cracked, and Ned gave a start and a shiver, for his left arm had been pierced. Godena was very angry, for in spite of the torture, he had not been able to wring a groan from the gallant young man. Reloading his pistols carefully, he stepped close to his prisoner, and again and again touched him with the muzzle of the cocked pistols over the heart, upon the forehead, in every vital part, but he did not flinch.

"Why don't you end it, cowardly dog?" cried Ned.

"I will end it," replied Godena, stepping back a single pace. "Thus Manuel Godena avenges himself."

He raised the pistol in his right hand to a level with the heart of the prisoner, and was about to pull the trigger, when a rifle cracked on the mountain side above them and Manuel Godena, shot through the heart, fell upon his face, dead. At the same time a score of stockmen and rancheros chased down the canyon, and the bandits turned in flight, pursued by the herd riders, led by Senor Mendez. Then Ned fainted from loss of blood, and when he came back to life his bonds had been removed and he lay upon the green sod, his head pillowed upon the knee of Isola Mendez.

"Do not move," she said softly. "Yo te amo!" (I love you).

Ned Wilton recovered from his wounds, but not soon enough to sail in the Vesper. Indeed, he never left Chili, and is now a rich ranchero, and the name of his wife was once Isola Mendez.—Boston Globe.

A Curious Judicial Decision.

A case has been decided by the Pennsylvania supreme court, in which several questions are discussed which are of practical interest to all persons who buy food or drink at hotels or restaurants. Chief Justice Paxon lends some spice to the discussion by a vigorous dissenting opinion. The questions arose in a proceeding which was instituted against a man named Miller, who keeps a restaurant in Pittsburg, to recover the penalty of $100 imposed by the third section of the Act of May 21, 1885, for the sale of oleomargarine. Two men went into Miller's place, and among the articles of food furnished to them was a small dish containing oleomargarine. They carried it away with them. The question arose of whether this was, in the legal sense of the word, a sale of oleomargarine. The majority sentiment of the supreme court is voiced by Justice Clark, who says, "it was the use of oleomargarine as food, and the fraud perpetrated upon the public in its sale, which was the mischief to be remedied." Chief Justice Paxon, in his dissenting opinion, said that the guests had a right to satisfy their appetite, but after filling their stomachs they should not also fill their pockets, and carry away the food they could not eat.

American and German University.

The average age of the American college student at graduation, is certainly not greater than that of the German student in leaving his university. The American student is, however, not only a better educated man, in the best sense of the word, than the German student at a corresponding age, but the average American college graduate, who has not yet entered upon any professional study whatever, either in law, medicine, theology or science, but has spent three years at an academy of the grade of Andover, Exeter, or Easthampton, and four years at any of the leading colleges of New England, is, by any fair test to be instituted by a committee of British or European educational experts, a better educated man than the average German student who has completed both his gymnasium and his university studies.

HER EYES SPOKE.

How a Woman Was Saved From Being Buried Alive.

A short, stout man with a muddy complexion, blond mustache and blue eyes sat in the Lafayette Cafe, says the Philadelphia Press, talking of premature burials. He wore a silk hat, a dark ulster and carried a slender cane on the silver head of which was engraved: "Thomas Hooper, New York." Mr. Hooper is a former Philadelphian who has given much attention to the subject on which he was conversing last evening.

"Cases of people being buried alive," he said, "are very rare. Now and then we see them reported in the papers, but in nearly every instance these reports are found, upon investigation, to be untrue. Some years ago, however, a real case came under my notice. It was that of a lady who lived in Media, the wife of a musician. She suffered from some ordinary illness, which to all appearances assumed a fatal form. In a few days the cold, lifeless body was taken in a casket to a church, where funeral services were held. Large numbers of people were present, and at the close of a solemn address the minister said that all who wished might take a last look at the remains. Many friends went forward, among them a woman who bent long and earnestly over the coffin. Suddenly she jumped back, exclaiming, 'See her eyelids quiver!' Of course there was intense excitement. The husband of the lady whose body lay in the casket hurried forward, as did a physician who was present. The medical man, after an examination, said that life was extinct, and that the woman who saw the eyelid quiver must have been very imaginative. The doctor also urged that the interment take place immediately in order that the husband's error might be lessened. But the husband would have none of it. He believed that his wife was only in a trance after all, and entreaties from those present proved in vain. He was determined that his wife should be revived, and restoratives of every possible sort were applied. Within an hour the supposed dead woman lifted her arm a few inches and let it fall. Then she was removed to her home and taken out of the coffin. The grave clothes were stripped from her, and she was put in bed. Trembling, occasional slight contractions of the muscles continued, and her husband's friends worked the harder all night. The gray morning light was creeping over the darkness when she moaned. Incessant efforts were continued for nearly four days, by which time she had fully recovered the use of her faculties. Sometime after this," continued Mr. Hooper, "this woman told a friend of mine how she felt, for she was dimly conscious all the time of passing events. She was in a trance, unable to move, yet she knew what was going on about her. She says that as she lay there in the casket, beneath the pulpit, and heard the minister tell her friends to come forward to take a last look, her agony was simply indescribable. She knew all that was happening, as she knew it was not a horrible nightmare. Weeks passed before she had recovered her strength, but finally she seemed as well as ever. Six years after she was singing at a musicale one evening, when she suddenly stopped in the midst of a song and cried: 'Why, what made the gas go out?' Those present said that it had not been extinguished, but she insisted that the room was perfectly dark. From that day to this she has not seen a single object. While singing that evening she became blind instantly. I know this is a remarkable story." concluded Mr. Hooper, "but it is true, and I can prove it."

"Aunt Nina's" Appeal.

"Zeb" Vance was holding forth in one of the cloak-rooms of the senate the other day on the evils of intemperance, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. I do not know whether he intended to "point a moral and adorn a tale," or whether he expected that the seed, in the company he was in, should fall on fruitful ground. Whatever his motive in telling the following little story, I omit, for obvious reasons of delicacy, all mention of names. Said the genial senator from North Carolina:

"There was a camp-meeting held last year in the immediate neighborhood of my home in Charlotte. Among the many colored people present was 'Aunt Nina,' who was noted for the length and breadth of her prayers, in which she never failed to make mention of her old master, who was much given to drink. On this particular occasion, after having disposed of all the rest of creation she became more than usually fervent in her appeal in his behalf, requesting as a 'special favor that he be saved from a drunkard's grave at least,' and accompanied the request with this irresistible appeal:

"'O Lord, how would it look! him in hell, with his bald head, and drunk at that!"

The King of All Birds.

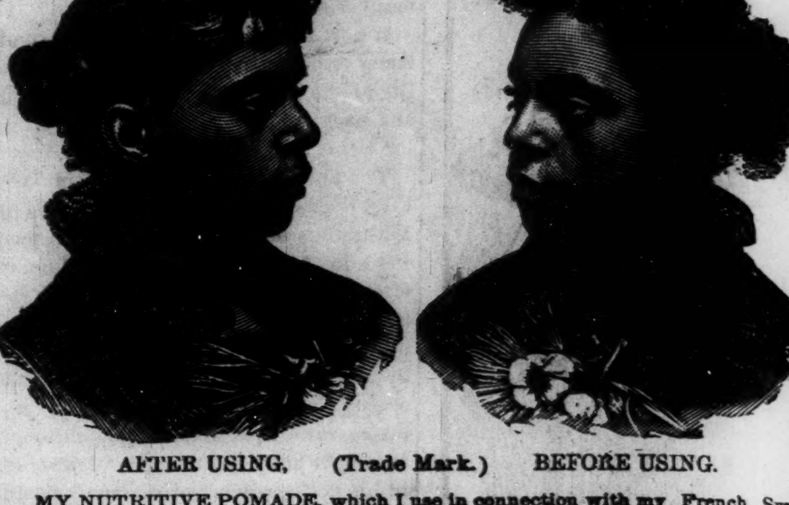
There is an old legend in Europe which makes the wren, and not the eagle, "the king of all birds." It tells how the eagle once challenged all the birds to a trial of high flying, the one that towered furthest aloft within a given time to reign over all the others forever. He had gained the "place nearest the sky," and was about to claim the victory, when the wren, who was nestled among his feathers unobserved, fluttered into the air over him, and was proclaimed king by the universal acclamation of the feathered throng.

Scriptural Consolation.

Severe Adorer (about to enter the ministry: "I trust you find a great deal of comfort in thinking of scripture verses." Interesting Invalid: "Yes, indeed! That text, 'Grin and bear it,' does me a heap of good."

An Ethereal Creature.

"It is a great wonder that Miss Serapha does not take wings and fly away." "Why so?" "Because she is raven-haired, dove-eyed, swan-throated, angel-formed, and—and pigeon-toed."



AFTER USING, (Trade Mark.) BEFORE USING.

MY NUTRITIVE POMADE, which I use in connection with my French System of Hair improvement, I wish to recommend to the Ladies throughout the country, as an indispensible article for the toilet; a preparation for softening, rendering glossy and pliant, and thereby promoting a healthy growth of the hair. Those who have been unable to secure my treatment for cultivating the hair will find their hair greatly improved by trying a bottle of the Nutritive Pomade which can be obtained by sending to my permanent address. Price per bottle, 50c. Sent by mail on receipt of 72c in stamps or postal note.

☞ As all information can be obtained by reading the above advertisement, no attention will be paid to postal cards. Address

Rebecca E. Elliott,

Hair Culturist.

163 Race St., - - - - CINCINNATI, O

EDWARD H. LEE
ARTISTS
PHOTO LITHOGRAPHY
PHOTO ENGRAVING
WOOD ENGRAVING
CRAYON
WATER COLOR
INDIA INK
CHICAGO

$6.00. $8.00. $10.00. $12.00.

Will secure you a beautiful

Life Size Portrait.

Finest Work Guaranteed. Orders by Mail Receive Closest Attention.

EDWARD H. LEE,

Agents Wanted. **743 W. VanBuren St.**
CHICAGO.

DICKERT,

DEALER IN

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Etc.

224 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

☞ Goods let on easy payments.

Furniture. Carpets.

LARGE VARIETY IN SELECT STOCK.

Call in and get bargains at 98 East New York Street. All goods sold for CASH or on easy PAYMENTS.

J. KOESTERS & CO.,

Halcyon Block. 98 East New York St

FOR PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals, Patent Medicine, Perfumery,
TOilet Articles,
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc., Etc.

—GO TO—

J. M. SCOTT, 52 Indiana Avenue.

Scott's great SCOTT CIGAR, Beats the world for a 5c Cigar.

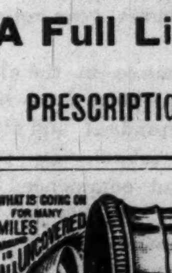
L. S. STOCKMAN,

DRUGGIST,

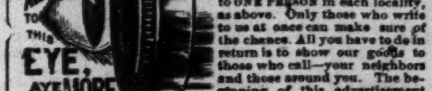
251 N. Illinois S., Corner Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

A Full Line of Fine Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Cigars, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Telephone. 1025.


WHAT IS GOING ON FOR MANY MILES AROUND IS ALL UNCOVERED TO THIS EYE, AYE MORE

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. **FREE** Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to



about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

THE AVENUE EXCHANGE,

No. 10 Indiana Ave.

We keep a full line of the choicest **Wines and Liquors,** and best **brands of CIGARS,**

An Elegant Pool and Billiard Room. Give us a call.

A. Greathouse & J. Spaulding,
Proprietors, 10 Indiana Ave.

APOTHECARY

Our Grandsires
Would have appreciated a purgative at once so mild and so effective as

Ayer's Pills,

the old cathartics being too harsh and drastic for common ailments.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered liver and stomach."—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

"I have been taking Ayer's Pills and using them in my family since 1857, and cheerfully recommend them to all in need of a safe but effectual cathartic."—John M. Boggs, 807 W. Chestnut st., Louisville, Ky.

For Sick Headache and Indigestion take

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

If you have a
COLD or COUGH,
acute or leading to
CONSUMPTION,
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA
IS SURE CURE FOR IT.

This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the *Hypophosphites* and fine *Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.* Used by physicians all the world over. It is *as palatable as milk.* Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of *Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,*
CONSUMPTION,
Scrofula, and as a **Flesh Producer** there is nothing like **SCOTT'S EMULSION.** It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

Walter Buhl & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURS!
WE ARE THE LARGEST IMPORTERS OF

SEAL SKINS
in the country and make a specialty of selling
SEAL JACKETS
SAQUES & NEWMARKETS
&c., &c. Ask your merchant for them.
WALTER BUHL & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

Garden AND FIELD SEEDS
Agricultural Implements. Road Carts.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
KREIS BROS., Logansport, Ind.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N. Y.

RELIABLE BUSINESS HOUSES OF INDIANAPOLIS.

AGENTS WANTED—County—Hanna's Plumbago Lubricants. One oiling warranted to run a buggy 100 miles. W. B. DePoy, 186 W. Maryland St. Send for circulars.

AGENTS WANTED—The Industrial Life Insurance Co. of Indianapolis. Established 1877. Will make liberal contracts with energetic, industrious men to represent us throughout the State. Write immediately and secure territory. 70 East Market St.

BANK—The Capital National Bank. [illegible] son, President; Josephus Collett, vice-President, Wm. D. Ewing, Cashier.

BICYCLES AND SAFETIES—Repairing a specialty. H. T. Hearsey, 116 N. Penn. St.

BUSINESS COLLEGE—National—Short-hand, Penmanship, etc. Address, L. A. Duthie & Co.

BRASS FOUNDERS—Dean Brothers' Steam Pump Works, southwest corner Madison Ave., and Ray Sts.

CIGARS—Smoke the famous HITT'S HIT, a 10c cigar for 5c. Indiana Cigar Co.

COLLECTING AGENCY—National—The best in the State. Send stamp for particulars. 10 Vance Block.

FURS—A. F. Agnew & Co., [illegible] Highest prices for Raw Furs and Sheep Pelts. Consignments solicited.

HOTEL—ENGLISH—On Circle Street—best accommodations, reasonable prices.

PATENTS, AND PATENT LAW—C. and E. W. Bradford, 12½ South Meridian Street.

RAW FURS—S. F. Galloway, [illegible] Penn. St. Send for price-list.

RUBBER STAMPS—Seals and Stencils. L. T. F. Zaiser, 27 S. Meridian st.

SEEDS—New Illustrated Catalogue free to all. F. C. Huntington & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

STATIONERS—Baker & Thornton — Manufacturers County and Township Records and School Books. Leading house in the State.

TANK LINE CO.—Consolidated—Dealers in all kinds of Petroleum Products.

WALL PLASTER—Adamant—Cheapest and best. Indiana Adamant Plaster Co.

ALL DISEASES OF THE
THROAT.
COUGH, BRONCHITIS, LOSS of VOICE, CATARRH and ASTHMA.
Relieved at once and soon cured, by using the SAFE and SURE
GOLDEN RULE REMEDY.
The most Wonderful Remedy for Coughs and all Diseases of the Throat ever discovered. The action is instantaneous, and [illegible]. It is pleasant to take, and always ready. Box containing
100 DOSES ONLY $1.00.
One box is usually sufficient to cure. Sent by mail with full directions, on receipt of price. Address
GOLDEN RULE MED. CO.,
Cyclorama Building. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

"MEXICAN CEREUS POLLEN,"
A GUARANTEED SPECIFIC for all Female Diseases. By mail, $1.00, for one month's treatment.
S. F. NEWBY, Prop'r, Indianapolis, Ind.

WINGED MISSILES.

One of the sights in New York now is a sponge eight feet wide.

The new King of Portugal has curly hair and a very pretty mustache.

Chauncey M. Depew has talented heels. He is said to be a graceful dancer.

Rider Haggard will go to Athens instead of Persia. A Greek story will be the result.

The Prince of Wales has cut himself down to three cigars a day and ten cigarettes.

Damas said: "God made fools that the world might be made more enjoyable to wits."

Alphonse Daudet is at work upon a new novel, "The Caravan," which will appear this year.

George William Childs ought always to be on time. He owns 321 clocks. One of them cost him $1,100.

Sir John Macdonald, Canada's premier, is 77 years old. The English people believe in old men for council.

The total number of letters and telegrams received by William E. Gladstone on his eightieth birthday was 3,000

A man at Memphis, distressed by poverty, committed suicide. Wealth never does that way. It is self complacent.

By the new route via British America it will be possible to go from London to Yokohama in twenty-three days.

An exchange says: "It is the small things that annoy one. A famine of cents is felt more than a scarcity of $1,000 bills.

The microbe is a very small thing, but the doctors say it gets the grip on you and holds on with the firmness of a vice.

The Atchison Globe says: "A woman's happiness is in danger when she begins to compare her husband with other men."

In the marital relation in Illinois drunkeness brings its own reward. Two years of inebriety is cause sufficient for divorce.

Joe Jefferson's pen pays. The Century people knew what they were about when they gave him $12,000 for his autobiography.

In China, when the rain is too abundant, the officials set the images of the native gods out in the rain to induce them to stop the down-pour.

Dowager Empress Augusta did not die in poor circumstances. She left an estate worth 7 million marks. The Germans are a saving people.

Mrs. Lancaster, who recently died at Mansfield, England, at the age of one hundred and eight, was considered the oldest person in England.

Florida provides that there shall be some space between drinks. Saloons in that state are not allowed to be closer to each other than 200 feet.

An enthusiastic writer says that Jay Gould's voice "is as low and sweet as Annie Laurie's was." But Annie never had the grip Jay has.

The latest shade in white, is the oyster shell. It is a combination of cream, white and yellow. It is so delicate that it has probably not come to stay.

Farmers who raise corn where it is only worth fifteen cents a bushel and then buy their meat believe too strongly in a division of labor. But they will do it.

New Orleans, after much discussion and delay, has finally risen to the luxury of a paid fire department, and the question of a belt railroad is now being agitated.

Two Russian climbers of Mount Ararat found in perfect preservation a minimum thermometer, which was left there last year. It registered fifty degrees below zero.

In New York it is proposed to amend the jury law so as to exempt newspaper men from jury service. The theory is that they all know two much to be competent jurymen.

Ben Hughes, a Reading peddler, is drawn over the streets by a pair of goats. A big bulldog attacked them a few days ago, and Ben is now on a vacation while his goats are recuperating.

Stories of the finding of gold continue to come from Maine, the latest being that an Indian squaw picked up $500 worth of the precious metal in the Franklin county hills and sold it in Portland.

The English are beginning to suspect that Brer Bismarck may have had something to do with the Portugese disturbances in Africa. England's embarrassment is Germany's opportunity.

A drought which has prevailed in south Africa is said to be due to the same cause that ruined Egypt, Mesopotamia and India, once the most fertile countries in the world. It is the destruction of the forests.

The Mexican government knew what it was about when it got 1 million grape cuttings from California with a view of distributing them free to the people of the republic. Anything to supplant pulque.

No wonder Old Prob misses it sometimes. He has about fourteen seconds to make up his mind, from the indications received by telegraph, whether it will rain within twenty-four hours in any given section.

A taxidermist of Asheville, N. C. made a proposition to Richmond parties to prepare the body of Jefferson Davis so as to permit its being used as a statue, guaranteeing it to last, exposed to the elements, at least 3,000 years.

Mrs. Langtry's property in Salt Lake county, U. T., consisting of 139 acres of land, is to be sold for taxes. The amount due is only $57. It seems very proper that the "Lily" should be a property holder in the land of the Mormons.

"What are they waiting for?" says one prosaic old fellow to another, as they stand before the two figures with bowed heads in the great painting of the "Angelus." "Waiting for the 6 o'clock whistle, so's they can quit work," says the other.

Berlin has established perambulating postoffices, which are a great success. The mail carts drive about in eleven different directions, deliver local letters at their destination, and sort the letters collected while they are being taken to the postoffice.

New York city is beginning to feel a little less defenseless nowadays in view of the elaborate preparations which the federal government is making for the fortification of the New London entrance to the Sound and of the Narrows at Fort Wadsworth.

Two grocers in Dubuque had a quarrel, and each figured to drive the other out of business. The sharper one advertised to give away one dozen clothespins with every 50 cent purchase, and small as the gift was it closed the other store in six months for want of custom.

The amphibious woman is looking this way again. Miss Agnes Beckwith, the female champion swimmer of England, is preparing to make another visit to America during the spring. She is determined this time to accomplish the feat of swimming from Sandy Hook to Rockaway beach.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

A Remarkable Fruit Region, as Well as for Agricultural Purposes, for Health, Etc.

[From the Orange Judd Farmer.]

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Jan. 31, 1890.

ED. ORANGE JUDD FARMER: For some time past I have noticed in the leading papers of this State, and more especially in the great dailies of Denver, glowing editorials and correspondents' descriptions of the Grand Valley. Thinking there might be something in that section which would be of interest to your readers, your correspondent made a trip over there with a view of inquiring into facts and furnishing them to the public through the columns of the O. J. Farmer.

Grand Valley, or that portion of it embraced within the confines of Mesa County, extending from the town of DeBeque to some thirty miles west of the city of Grand Junction (the county seat of Mesa County), did not at the first glance impress me favorably. The climate is particularly dry and bracing, being the nearest approach to perpetual sunshine found on this continent; and while a climate of this kind is especially healthful and congenial to the invalid and by no means unpleasant even to the robust, without irrigation it is not congenial to plant life. But as one looks over the fruit orchards and farms that have had irrigation and cultivation one's first impressions fade fast away and he becomes rapt in admiration of the prolific soil, with its wonderful productions of fruit and vegetation.

The Grand Valley is situated in Western Colorado, on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. It has an average altitude of about 4,500 feet above sea level, and until a few years ago was occupied by the Ute Indians. Its soil is rich and deep, and its climate mild and dry, having neither extremes of heat nor cold, and is free from hailstorms, blizzards or cyclones. In short it is all that could be desired, and I believe, without a single drawback. Until within the past two years its possibilities as a fruit-raising country were unknown, and in fact not until the crops of the past year were harvested did it dawn upon the residents of the valley that in its fertile soil and magnificent climate the Grand Valley possesses greater sources of wealth and happiness than the rich mineral camps immediately surrounding it. Peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, especially those of raisin varieties, and berries of all kinds, yield abundantly. From 5-year-old budded peach trees were gathered this last fall 300 lbs. to the tree, and apples even doubled that quantity. When it is remembered that in an area of country 700 to 1,200 miles immediately surrounding Colorado, though rich in precious minerals and settled by prosperous communities, yet with the exception of a few localities of limited area this whole vast territory is almost destitute of fruit, and has to receive its supply from California, then the importance and value of a fruit-growing country which equals that of California, situated right in the midst of this fruitless country, can be appreciated. For the consumptive who has not entered upon the last stages of the disease, and in fact to nearly every other invalid suffering from chronic diseases, this valley will prove a veritable paradise.

Not only does the region offer health, but a congenial easy outdoor occupation, and a sure competence. As an evidence of this fact, I will cite one instance brought to my own observation. One citizen here, over the age of sixty years, with a paralytic wife, with only a few dollars capital to start with, and not even a horse to aid him, has by his own efforts put into fruit a ten-acre tract, setting out about two acres the first year, and so on, increasing year by year until his whole tract was planted. During that time he has supported himself and taken care of his invalid wife by planting other crops between his trees until they were old enough to yield: Here are the results: From his 5-year-old trees he gathered and sold over $700 worth of fruit to the acre; from his 4-year-old trees about $300 per acre; and from his 3-year-olds about $150 per acre. His land has also increased in value from $25 per acre to $1,000 per acre, and he has now an assured income of $3,000 to $4,000 per year.

This is not an isolated case. What this old man has done, surely any one with reasonable energy and a small capital can do. The best fruit lands, under ditch, can still be bought at from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, and can be set out into fruit orchards at about $35 per acre, and made to pay their way by planting other crops between the rows, and in three years they will be worth $400 to $500 per acre, and will increase in value at the rate of $100 per acre per year for several years thereafter, while on account of climate, as I have said, this valley must become the paradise of the sick and enfeebled.

I do not wish to create the impression that equal inducements are not held out to the robust, and especially to those who are situated in countries that are subject to blizzards, cyclones or extremes of heat or cold, for besides the advantage of climate offered, more money can be cleared on ten acres set out in fruit in this valley without the expense of hired help, than on many three hundred and twenty acre farms with a large capital invested in stock and implements. Nor is there danger of the fruit industry being over-done, as to-day California is shipping to a country seven hundred miles nearer to Grand Valley than to California, over ten million dollars' worth of fruit per annum!

There is one advantage this valley possesses I must not overlook; it has an abundance of water for irrigation purposes, more in fact than can ever be used. While so far I have only spoken of fruit, in my next I will have something to say of cereals and vegetables. Your correspondent is indebted to W. J. S. McFarland, the Secretary of Grand Junction Board of Trade, for valuable information, and any one sufficiently interested in Grand Valley to make inquiries will always find him ready to furnish such information as he may have.

W. W. F.

The "Mother's Friend"

Not only shortens labor and lessens pain attending it but greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child if used a few months before confinement. Write to The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

His Cure for It.

Chicago Tribune:

"Oh, Mr. Cahokia", exclaimed the Boston young woman with enthusiasm, "is it not wonderfully pathetic, even in its utilitarian aspect to observe the gradual encroachment of rationalistic concepts and methods on the time-honored superstitions of the age!. While our judgement may commend, our sympathies are involuntarily excited. Is it not so?"

"Of course, of course," replied the St. Louis young man heartily. It's tough while it lasts, but there's no use of folks going sneezing around the way they're doing. Quinine and goose grease will knock it sky high in three days."

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you can get at all druggists, Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the the cure of Coughs, Croup Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption. Get a bottle to-day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1.00 Sample bottle free

The Wise Grammarian.

Haper's Bazar.

Teacher: What part of speech is "but?"

Michael: "But" is a conjunctive.

Teacher, Correct. Now give me an example of its use.

Micheal: See thegoat but the boy. "But" connects the goat and the boy.

By a new process Dr. Price is enabled to produce flavorings of the finest quality, retaining the freshness of fruit, and so concentrated that but a small quantity is required to produce the characteristic flavor of each particular fruit. Every housekeeper should purchase Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, for they are the purest and best.

Recipe for Poverty.

Somerville Journal.

Some people never will be rich
Because they're always stewi[illegible]
And fussing over something wh[illegible]
Some other fellow's doing.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catrrrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

A sheep-killing dog is the most humble and honest appearing dog around the house when you are looking at him.

The Remedy for the Influenza.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the influenza is Kemp's Balsam, the specific for coughs and colds, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease before securing the remedy, but get a bottle and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the influenza has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

When a man is under a cloud the siver lining is generally on the other side.

To Those Interested.

HASTINGS, Mich., April 22, 1889.

Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich:

GENTS—This is to certify that I had been troubled with rheumatism in all its forms for the past twelve years, and was confined to my bed at various periods from three to six months at a time, and I could get about only by the aid of crutches. I employed several first-class physicians of this city, none of whom effected a cure or gave temporary relief even.

About two years ago I was induced to try Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and, after taking a few bottles I experienced relief, and now consider myself cured. I unhesitatingly recommend this medicine for rheumatism. I know what it has done for me, what physicians could not do, i. e., cured me of rheumatism.

MRS. H. J. KENFIELD.

Ask your druggist for it.
I certify to the above statement.
FRED L. HEATH, Druggist.

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No griping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of *Sick Headache*, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness; and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

There hasn't been such a winter as this since last s[illegible]n me[illegible].

Any man that puts an article in reach of over worked women to lighten her labor is certainly a benefactor. Cragin & Co. surely come under this head in making Dobbins' Electric Soap so cheap that all can use it. You give it a trial.

A pin may lose its head, but it never gets stuck on itself.

"I have been occasionally troubled with coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—Felix A. May, cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

The rejected suitor probably considers his girl not-ty but nice.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c

Ifafflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it.

The smoker's delight—"Tansill's Punch."

Pure Blood

Is absolutely necessary in order to have perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier, quickly conquering scrofula, salt rheum, and all other insidious enemies which attacks the blood and undermine the health. It also builds up the whole system, cures dyspepsia and sickheadache, and overcomes that tired feeling.

"I have been troubled with a scrofulous disease all my life. It is one of the marked recollections of my boyhood days, and for several years rendered me unable to labor much. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I have been using at intervals for ten years, is the best thing I have ever taken. I am now 60, and my general health seems better than ever." H. D. ABBOTT, Warren, N. H.

"I have taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for salt rheum and dyspepsia, with which I was troubled very much. After taking this medicine I am feeling as well as ever in my life." G. W. ROSE, Pottsville, Pa.

N. B. If you want a good medicine, get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

$75 to $250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5-TON WAGON SCALES, $60.
BEAM BOX
BRASS TARE BEAM.
Freight Paid.
Warranted for 5 Years
Agents Wanted. Send for Terms.
FARMERS'
Barn and Warehouse Scales.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

DROPSY
TREATED FREE.
Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies.

Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

Infernal Ingenuity

Could scarcely devise more excruciating tortures than those of which you see the evidence. in the face of a rheumatic or neuralgic sufferers The agonies are the consequence of not checking a rheumatic or neuralgic attack at the outset. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been found by skillful medical practitioners to possess not only remedial, but defensive efficacy, where those diseases exists, or a tendency to them is exhibited. Surely this puissant but safe botanic medicine, bearing, too, such high specific sanction, is better than the poisons often employed, but most unsafe, not only in continuance, but in isolated doses. The blood is depurated thoroughly from the rheumatic virus, and the nerves, slightly impurged upon, saved from ultimate and direful throes by this benign, saving medicine, which likewise exhibits marked efficacy for malaria, kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation and liver complaint.

She brass band man is always ready to go out on a little toot.

ST. JACOBS OIL
Sure Cure.
CURES PERMANENTLY
SPRAINS.
Suffered Years in Pain.
14 Sumner St., Cleveland, Ohio,
Aug. 11, 1888.
In 1851 I sprained my arm clubbing chestnuts; suffered years in pain and could not lift my arm. It was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil. JACOB ETZENSPERGER.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

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HEALTHY OFFSPRING

are only begotten of healthy mothers. How important, then, that the health of the future mothers of our land should be carefully guarded. Our girls need the tenderest care as they are entering upon womanhood. At this critical period of their existence it often happens, through neglect, that the seeds of distressing ailments are sown, which afflict them in after years. As a regulator and promoter of functional action at this important stage, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most reliable agent for building up the strength and system and establishing the proper functions. "Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded, by an experienced and skillful physician and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For all those peculiar weaknesses, "bearing-down" sensations, weak back, displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion, retroversion and kindred ailments, it is specific. The only medicine for woman's peculiar diseases, **guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case**, or money refunded.

A Book of 160 pages on Woman, Her Diseases and their Self-cure, mailed, sealed in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. By druggists.

HUNTINGTON'S SEED CATALOG
FREE TO ALL. It contains 64 pages, printed on finest book paper, full of illustrations, from nature, of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, etc., together with Garden and Farm Tools, Fertilizers, etc Our stocks are of the best and at moderate prices. Address:
F. C. HUNTINGTON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.
CATARRH
It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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IMPORTING AND BREEDING FARM,
LAFAYETTE, Tippecanoe County, Ind.

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Breeders and Importers of Clydesdale, English Shire, Royal Belgium, Norman, Coach, General Purpose and Trotting Breeds. Hambletonion, Royal George and Morgans, some high grade, Draft and Coach horses and Jack. Farm adjoining the city. We guarantee every horse we sell and we sell on as good terms as any firm. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

CROUCH & TRAVIS,
40 and 142 Main St. - - LAFAYETTE, IND.

GARMENTS
Guaranteed
TO FIT
PERFECT
without
trying
on.

FREE by return mail full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address
MOODY & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.

PENSIONS PATENTS, CLAIMS. Send for Circulars.
PATRICK O'FARRELL, Atty. at Law, Washington, D.C.

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BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

ASTHMA. Popham's Asthma Specific Relief in TEN MINUTES. PETER D. SWOYER, M. D. Fritztown, Pa., writes: "I have had Asthma for 30 years; found no relief until I tried your Specific, which relieved me immediately." Sold by all Druggists. $1 per box, by mail, post paid. TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. Address, T. POPHAM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

WANTED SALESMEN and SALESLADIES, both Local and Traveling, to sell Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Goods novel and staple, and find a ready sale in all communities. Absolutely no competition. Money refunded if all goods are not as represented, and all bear the guarantee of the manufacturers. We pay salary of from $12.00 to $30.00 per week. Address for full particulars REED & ANSON, Manufacturing Jewelers' Agents, 153 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Red Cross Diamond Brand. The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada, Pa.

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OPIUM Habit. The only certain and easy cure. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

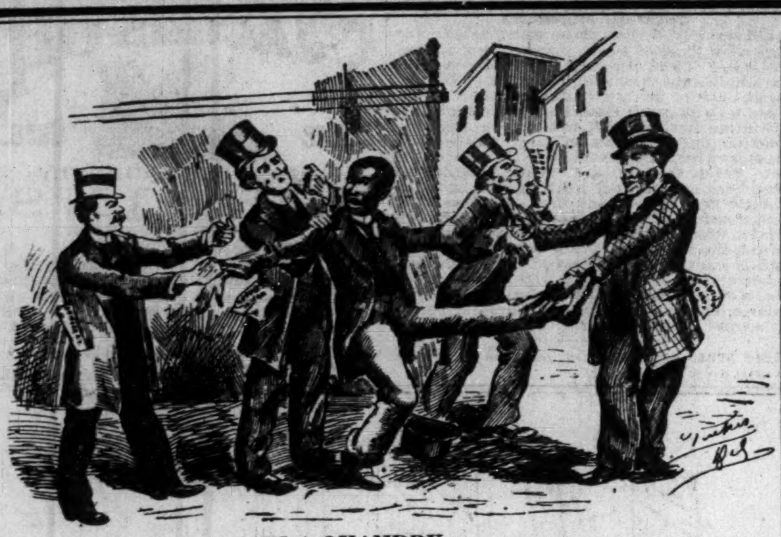
ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. A trial bottle sent Free to anyone afflicted. DR. TAFT BRO., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN Wanted to learn telegraphy Situations furnished. Circular free Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis

INU 7—90 INDPLS

When writing to Advertisers readers will Confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

SEEDS SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN ARE THE BEST FOR ALL SOILS AND CLIMES. FARM AND VEGETABLE SEEDS A SPECIALTY. ROSES AND PLANTS BY THE 100,000 FREE CATALOGUE JOHN A. SALZER LA CROSSE, WIS.



IN A QUANDRY.

The Afro-American is becoming more and more an uncertain quantity in the body politics of the country. All political parties are seeking his vote, and it will be a big job if the Republican party holds him in the future.—Ex.

LOCAL LIFE.

Wm. A. Blunk, a former Indianapolitan, is now proprietor of the Hub, a local sheet of Kansas City.

: : :

There was an election of officers of the Alpha Home last Friday evening. Full report next week.

: : :

W. O. Abbott, stenographer of The Freeman, has recovered from a severe attack of la grippe and throat troubles.

: : :

Mrs. Fannie Buckner has just returned from a pleasant visit to Lexington and other points in Kentucky.

: : :

The Metropolitan club will give a grand entertainment at an early date.

: : :

The editor of The Freeman has been elected an honorary member of the Thornton Guards.

: : :

Wm. F. Anderson has been appointed to a place in the U. S. Marshalls office at Washington.

: : :

The Freeman has moved into its new quarters at 31–33 N. Penn. street, where it will henceforth be pleased to receive its friends and patrons.

: : :

A grand ball was given by Messers. Kenny and Pickle at Wright's Hall last Tuesday evening.

: : :

W. Thomas and Miss Sadie Harris were married at the residence of the bride last Thursday evening. They were the recipients of many nice presents.

: : :

Mrs. Mary Beachem, of 225 west Mich. street, was the recipient of a fine silver water pitcher, casket, cake stand and an elegant butter dish, the giver being her brother, a Mr. Thompson, of California.

: : :

Go. to A. Wiegand, the florist, corner Seventh and Illinois street, for cut flowers.

: : :

Mr. and Mrs. Emery, late of Columbus, Ohio, have the sweetest twins, both girls, that ever came to town.

: : :

The grandest ball of the season will be given by the young Messers. Gray club, Feb. 21, at Tomlinson hall. The young men believe that if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

: : :

Martin Van Buren got two years North last week.

: : :

If you want to see the finest Irish setter in the west, and one which took the first prize at the poultry and dog show, call on J. W. Bush, 150 west Washington street.

: : :

The Second Grand Dress Carnival, Friday, Feb 21st, at Virginia Avenue Rink. Prizes will be up for inspection Feb. 14.

: : :

John Thompson, who has been sojourning in this city with his brother and cousin for the past few weeks, left last Wednesday evening for his home, in Mt. Sterling, Ky.

LOCAL POLITICS.

What's the matter with Riley? He's all right.

The Democrats nominated a strong ticket Saturday night.

Boys you are safe by betting your silver on Gold, for he is a winner.

Messrs. L. A. Simpson and J. T. V. Hill made speeches in the 19th. ward last week.

The colored people of North Carolina are investing largely in real estate.

THE BALTIMORE LETTER.

The Grand Reception of the "Ugly Club—The Work of the United Brotherhood of Liberty — Three Brilliant Weddings—An Interesting Debate—Personals.

Baltimore, Md., Special.

A long line of handsome equipages, the gorgeous costumes of beautiful colored ladies, the sweet strains of orchestral music, and the merry countenances of two hundred ladies and gentlemen at the Monumental Assembly rooms all told that the night of the reception given by the Ugly Club, of Baltimore, was at hand. From early evening until eleven o'clock carriages were busy bringing the guests to the hall. When all had arrived no more beautiful and sublime sight can be imagined. The grace and dignity of many of the ladies and gentlemen in their dancing were particularly observable. At twelve o'clock a sumptuous supper was served by Nelson Hawkins, one of Baltimore's successful caterers. The music was rendered in a highly creditable manner by the Foetick Orchestra. Among the many present were: Mr. and Mrs. Jos. J. Davis, George P. T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins of Washington, Miss Miedie Cook of Washington. Misses Edith Mason, Agnes Piper, Violet Thompson, Gertie and Nellie Anderson, Cora Saunders, Rachel Roberts, Bertha Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. J. Wheeler, Dr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Sims, Messrs. Jere Brown, James T. Bradford, Meredith Bradford, Louis James, Lago Toomey, Howard Gray and many others. The dancing continued until a late hour, and the company left much pleased with the successful exhibition of the generosity of the Ugly Club.

The United Brotherhood of Liberty, an organization formed in this city some years ago, through the industrious efforts of Rev. Harvey Johnson and Dr. W. H. Weaver, as well as other active colored citizens, has done much to bring about a change in the condition of the colored people of Baltimore and Maryland. When the bar was closed to colored aspirants this organization raised funds to test the harsh and cruel law imposing such an unreasonable restriction. The law was tested and the bar was opened, and the presence in Baltimore of five able, industrious and successful lawyers is an evidence of the substantial good which this organization accomplished in that particular. When the Navassa rioters were landed in Baltimore, and it became known that they were without friends, money or legal advisers, this organization immediately took steps to furnish them with counsel, that their trial might not be in farce but in fact. They succeeded in raising quite a large fund from the colored citizens and from colored organizations, and the result was that by a proper and able defense only two of the many rioters have been convicted of murder. The last of the trials is now in progress. The cases of the convicted prisoners will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error. These two loyal and patriotic acts on the part of this organization are sufficient to commend it to the commendation of all who desire to see the rights of the colored man before the law respected.

Mr. Charles Johnson and Miss Addie Scott were quietly married at the residence of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson, on David Hill avenue, on Wednesday evening. Many friends of the couple were present and bestowed on the happy ones their congratulations and hope for a successful and happy life.

At Sharp Street M. E. Church, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Arab Williams and Miss Maggie Roles were united in marriage by Rev. J. D. Guffin. The church was thronged with the friends of the couple, and they were the recipients of many congratuations and presents. The bridal party left for Philadelphia, where they will spend their honeymoon.

At St. Mary's P. E. Church, on Wednesday evening, a double marriage ceremony was performed. Mr. James Pratt was married to Miss Emma Oates, and Mr. Wm. Madden was married to Miss Anna Coates. Quite a number was present at the church, and the parties were wished good luck and a happy life.

There was quite an interesting debate at Sharp Street M. E. Church, on Friday evening, on the subject, "Is condition or color the cause of race prejudice?" It was participated in by Lawyer C. W. Johnson, W. Ashbill Hawkins and Miss Bloxom.

Capt. I. D. Oliver is the colored grand juror for the January term.

Robert Wilson is the only colored juror who has served in the Navassa murder trials.

The choir of Bethel A. M. A. Church was in attendance at a concert given at Metropolitan Church in Washington. Their singing was much commended. The choir was axcellently led by J. James Dungee.

Hereafter, all persons paying money us through agents, will receive a receipt direct from this office in addition receipt given them by agents whenever the money is turned in at the office. Subscribers will do us a favor by notifying us when such receipts are not promptly received.

WANTED.

We want a first-class agent for The Freeman in every city and town not already taken and we will allow a liberal commission for the same. Young men and women will find this work pleasant as well as profitable. Address this office for further particulars.

PICKINGS.

Wm. H. Hazel is a promising Afro-American architect of St. Paul, Minn.

The second issue of the "National Eye" a National Negro Democratic newspaper has just been received and there is little no or improvement on the first issue. You are a handsome man Prof. Beekam, but dont you suppose your "many readers" will tire gazing at your phiz.

Mrs. Bridget N. Hurlbart of Graton, Pa., has just made a will bequeathing $140,000 for the education of the late freedman. Score one for Ireland.

T. T. Morris is a successful dry goods merchant of Helena, Ark.

The Square League, a colored organization of St, Louis, is making a most vigorous kick, and have adopted strong resolutions against the Republicans of the three districts embracing St. Louis because they have not been duly remembered in the appointive offices. They threaten to go Democratic next election.

Warren A. Wade recently appointed postmaster Malcalm, Md., is the first Afro-American to receive a like appointment in that State.

North Carolina has two Revenue Districts with about 700 revenue officers and clerks, not one whom are colored. Bro Harrison needs stiring up on this subject.

Lord Lonsdale gave Pete Jackson, while in England, a pin which concontains thirty-eight diamonds and sapphires.

Dallas Tribune: The "Indianapolis Freeman," a colored illustrated paper, edited by that able and fearless journal ist, Edward E. Cooper, is the greatest Negro paper in the world, and should be read by every colored person in the country. In fact, a library is incomplete without it. tf

HOMES FOR ALL.

Best Opportunity For Laboring Men

Turn over a new leaf. Save 50 cents a week by taking a share in the Champion Building and Loan Association. Meets every Monday evening at the New York Hat Store. Run with less expense and cheaper for the borrower than any other Association in the city. Take shares any time. No back dues. Call on Wm. Presser Jr., Secretary, Room 51 Thorpe Block.

When You Want a Hack,
A COUPE or any Kind of a VEHICLE.
—TELEPHONE FOR—
FRANK BIRD

Mr. Bird has the best Hack and Transfer System in the city, and solicits your trade.

STABLES and MAIN OFFICE,
115 N. Delaware Street. Telephone, 534.

Something in This.

Life insurance agent—One of the considerations with us in issuing a policy is the moral state of the insured.

Applicant—That is all nonsense. If it was fire insurance you put on a man you'd be right in looking up his record, but for mere life insurance it is an impertinence.

Scriptural Consolation.

Severe Adorer (about to enter the ministry: "I trust you find a great deal of comfort in thinking of scripture verses." Interesting Invalid: "Yes, indeed! That text, 'Grin and bear it,' does me a heap of good."

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS:
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF MARION COUNTY,
IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.
[No. 5097.]

Complaint Divorce.

JOSEPH L. FERTIG VS. MARIA FERTIG.

BE IT KNOWN, that on the 4th day of February, 1890, the above named plaintiff, by his attorney, filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana, his complaint against the above named defendant, and the said plaintiff having also filed in said clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendant, Maria Fertig, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that said action is for divorce; and, whereas, said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendant to appear in said court and answer or demur thereto, on the 7th day of April, 1890.

NOW, THEREFORE, By order of said court, said defendant, last above named, is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that unless she appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the 7th day of April, 1890, the same being the 30th judicial day of a term of said court, to be begun at the court-house in the city of Indianapolis, on the 1st Monday in March, 1890, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in her absence.

JOHN. R. WILSON, Clerk.
CHARLES BADEN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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BANKER & BROKER,
46 & 42 Broadway and
51 New street, New York City

Stocks, Bonds, Grains, Provisions and Petroleum Bought, Sold and Carried on Margin.
P. S.—Send for explanatorypamph

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The Finest
EQUAL RIGHTS BARBER SHOP
IN THE STATE,

And the only one with bath tubs. It is adorned by a perfect outfit of new furniture of all modern improvements. Everything is conducted in first-class style. None but first-class workmen are employed. When you desire a SHAVE, HAIR CUT OR BATH, we respectfully invite you to call at

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Day Board, $3 Per Week. Meals, 15c and 20c.
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Lyra Restaurant,
80 West Washington Street,
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Open at All Hours. Oysters in Season

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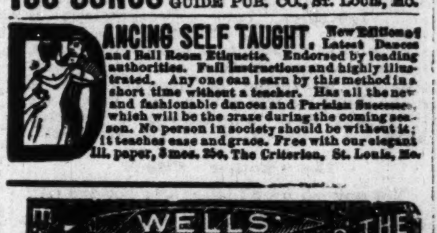
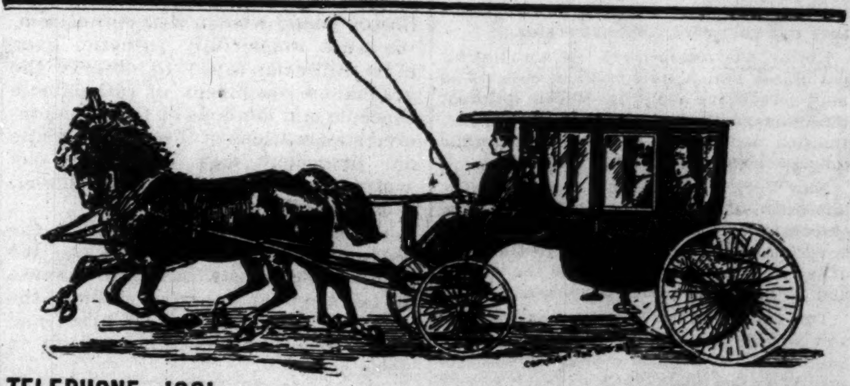
100 SONGS Words & Music Complete Choice collection of gems only 10c GUIDE PUB. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

DANCING SELF TAUGHT, New Edition of Latest Dances and Ball Room Etiquette. Endorsed by leading authorities. Full instructions and highly illustrated. Any one can learn by this method in a short time without a teacher. Has all the new and fashionable dances and Parisian Successes, which will be the craze during the coming season. No person in society should be without it; it teaches ease and grace. Free with our elegant ill. paper, 3 mos. 25c, The Criterion, St. Louis, Mo.





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80 and 82 West Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Transfer Line in Connection.
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Inviting Opportunity
Cloaks Reduced.

The reduction in Cloaks which we have emphasised in this place several times, is still with us. Some of the Cloaks are also. Saleshave been great; but our stock was great.

Actual Offerings.

For $7.55, an all-Wool Newmarket that cost $12.
For $9, a Beaver Cloth Newmarket, stitched Lapels, pockets and cuffs that cost $15.90.
For $19, a Broadcloth Newmarket with Bishop sleeves, satin lined, that cost $25.

In Our Vast Stock

You may find bargains more to your fancy than these. We feel sure that you cannot find them elsewhere, and invite you to see for yourself.

L. S. Ayres & Co.
Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

I AM IN THE
UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,
—AT—
125 N. Delaware St.,

And am ready to do work in my line for any one that pays me. I have never refused any one, and have given the following figure to

Lodges, a Burial Case with glass box for grave, Hearse and one Hack, for cash, $20.00,

And will do the same for any one else wishing my services.

C. E. KREGLO,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Roller Skating
—AT—
Virginia Avenue
SKATING RINK,
Every Friday Evening.

There will be good music, fine skates, and the floor put in excellent condition

Door opens at 7 o'clock. Begin skating at 7:30. Admission, spectators, 15c. Floor, with skates, 25c.

C. D. HOYLE, Manager.
R. V. MORRIS, Floor Man

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To Sell Our Royal Book,
"The Black Phalanx."

It is a history of the Negro Soldiers and gives a full account of their services in fighting for freedom and the Union, from the Revolution to the present time. SPLENDID PICTURES of the Negro Troops. All say it is the grandest book ever written. Piles of money to be made selling it, for every body wants it. You Can Make Money. One man has already made 600 dollars on 500 books. Don't fail to send at once for circulars and see our Liberal Terms to Agents. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct., Boston, Cincinnati or St. Louis. (Mention this Paper.)

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Chronic diseases treated with electricity,
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A TALE OF GRATITUDE,

Which People who Have Used Gun Wa's Remedies Tell of Their Marvelous Curative Powers.

Gun Wa has prepared a line of Chinese Herb and Vegetable specifics for the cure of what are generally called American diseases. If you are suffering from any disease, no matter how long standing, you should call and await your turn, as the parlors in the second story of 25 West Washington street, are nearly always crowded. Come and remain until your turn arrives. These remedies, though new to Americans, are old to the Chinese, who have used them a thousand years. No other people in the world are so free from disease, as the Chinese, though no other nation is so densely populated. It is because they have learned nature's secrets. The hundreds of the citizens of the great State of Indiana who have taken these remedies will testify to their wonderful curative powers. The numbers in this city form a multitude who have taken and are taking them, and who will testify to the great benefits they have receive from them

Below will be found a partial list of the residents of the capital city who, from time to time, have given through the columns of the Indianapolis papers their testimonials as to the wonderful efficacy of Gun Wa's remedies. Their testimony has been given through a sense of gratitude for the marvelous cures wrought in their individual cases, and to them we refer the suffering, knowing that no evidence is so good as that of work completed. These people will tell of cures performed and will surely point the ailing to the road to recovery.

Mrs Charles Robinson, 630 Virginia Ave.; Capt. Warren O'Haver, 98 E Market st; Mrs Johanna Berman, Trowbridge st, near Michigan Ave.; Mrs Sarah Guthrie, Flackville P. O.; Mrs. W. H Fisk, 259 E New York st.; Mrs. Jane James, 34 Roanoke st., and numerous others whose letters are on file at this office, where they can be seen by any who call.

A friendly chat costs nothing. If you cannot call, send for his circular on cancer, tape worm, rheumatism, piles, female weakness, or his book (for men only) on nervous and private diseases. Those suffering from evil effects of follies or excesses should call or write Cure guaranteed.

Office hours—9 to 12 a. m, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays—10 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. In writing always inclose 4 cents in stamps. Call or address

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Roasting and Baking
PANS
No kitchen complete without one.

WAFFLE IRONS
In several styles. Large lot of
SKILLETS AND GRIDDLES
Just received. Also, Tubs, Pails, Wash-boards, Wash-benches, Ironing-boards, Clothes-frames, etc.

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The Marion Harland Tea-pots beat them all. We also have several kinds of Earthen Tea-pots, warranted fire proof.

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J. MILLS,
40 N. Illinois St.

I have purchased the entire stock of Dry Goods formerly owned by E. W. Blinn, and will remove them from the city on February 3. In the meantime I am anxious to reduce the stock so that we will not have so much to move. We will from now on

SACRIFICE EVERY ARTICLE

In the store. Here is your chance to buy first-class goods at the biggest reduction ever made in your city.

REMEMBER

That this stock is all fresh, and was purchased last fall, and we must reduce it. Prices will be no object.

J. MILLS,
SUCCESSOR TO E. W. BLINN.
40 North Illinois Street.